The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1873. NUMBER 141.

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In sums of $5,000 to $10,000, on city property; one sum of $3,000. KIMBALL & FRAKE, Room 3 Foot Block, 186 Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE WILL EXCHANGE

The best lot on South Water-st. for $8,000 or $10,000 worth of unincumbered improved inside property, balance on long time. This is a rare bargain, only about $7 a superficial foot. MILLER, 51 West Lake-st., up stairs.

CHURCH MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Society of the Fourth Presbyterian Church occurs Wednesday the 8th, at 3 p. m., at the office of Henry W. King & Co., corner Monroe and Market-sts.

CHARLES M. HOWE, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Stated Conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Masonic Temple, cor. Halsted and Randolph-sts., for business. By order of the E. C. B. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A. F. & A. M. Regular Communication this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in their hall in Masonic Temple, for work on the F. C. Degree. The fraternity cordially invited. C. H. CRANE, Sec'y.

LOUISIANA.

Suspension of Business Yesterday in New Orleans.

The Rival Legislatures Meet and Adjourn Without Doing Any Business.

No Attempt to Interfere with the Assembling of the Fusionist Legislature.

Pinchback Says the Whole Difficulty is a War of Races.

He Confesses that He Desires Only to Perpetuate His Power.

The Troops in Readiness to Be Used in Case of any Disturbance.

An Officious Federal Officer Hustled Out of the Fusionist Assembly.

Telegrams to and from Washington on the Situation.

The Citizens' Committee Preparing a Detailed Statement of the Difficulty.

A Vivid Description of the Street Scenes.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 6.—To-day being fixed for the assembling of the Fusion Legislature, the streets were, at an early hour, thronged with spectators. At half-past 9 o'clock the United States troops, consisting of nine companies of the Nineteenth Infantry and one troop of the Seventh Cavalry, moved up Canal street and went into barracks, the former in the warehouse at the corner of Magazine and Julia streets, and the latter on Tivoli circle. They were shortly reinforced by two companies of artillery. The early portion of the morning was devoted by merchants to their regular business, but at 3 o'clock all the principal houses were closed, and the populace assembled on Lafayette Square.

The members of the House of the Fusion Legislature held a caucus at the St. Charles Hotel, at which 57 members were present. It was there decided to convene the Legislature at 12 m. at Odd Fellows' Hall, opposite Lafayette Square, and, at the time the members arrived, a crowd of fully ten thousand citizens surrounded the building. The members as they arrived, and Colonel John McEnery, the Fusion candidate for Governor, were greeted with deafening cheers, but no other demonstration was to be observed.

The Senate was called to order by General Hugh C. Campbell, when it was found that but fourteen Senators were present,—not a quorum, it being ascertained that a number of Senators were absent, owing to the non-arrival of the steamer R. E. Lee. After a delay of probably two hours, the Senate adjourned until 12 m. to-morrow.

The House met at the same hour, Speaker Moncure in the chair, but, after the transaction of some minor business, adjourned to await the organization of the Senate. The crowd then quietly dispersed.

Both Houses of the Pinchback Legislature were in session to-day, but the business transacted was unimportant. Pinchback, in an interview, to-day, stated that he would not interfere with the Fusion Legislature, if no breach of the peace is committed.

General Emory stated, to-day, that he would prevent any action of the legislation by the Fusion Assembly that would trammel the Pinchback Government.

Private despatches from Washington state that he has no authority to interfere.

The pageant of the Twelfth Night Revellers, to-night, attracted about thirty thousand people to the streets, but there were no disturbances, even to a trivial breach of the peace. Audubon's "American Birds" were represented in the spectacle.

GENERAL EMORY'S VIEW.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—The *Times* has the following:

In reply to a question, General Emory said that he had received orders to sustain the Pinchback Government as the *de facto* Government of the State. Should any body of citizens meet and claim to be the Legislature in opposition to that of the Pinchback Government, and proceed to inaugurate measures to trammel and interfere with that Government, it would be a violation of the State law just passed, and they would be stopped by somebody.

The inference drawn by the *Times'* representatives from General Emory's words was, that the Fusion Legislature would not be allowed to proceed in any of the usual functions of such a body. General Emory was emphatic in his determination to preserve the public peace at all hazards.

A caucus of the House of Representatives of the People's Legislature was held this morning, fifty-seven members present. The Clerk of the House proceeded to the City Hall and removed his records. It was agreed in caucus that they would assemble at 12 o'clock noon.

At the Odd Fellows' Hall, at the Armory, in Davidson's court, on Carondolet street, at 11 o'clock this morning, a strong force of Metropolitan Police was on duty, General Badger being present to inspect them. In the second court four brass guns of the late regiment of artillery were drawn up, in charge of the gunners, and horses in harness at hand. In the first court a detachment of policemen were busy packing the caissons with ammunition. The street entrance to the Armory was closed and under guard.

Shortly before 12 o'clock the members of the

PEOPLE'S LEGISLATURE

commenced assembling at the Odd Fellows' Hall, and the entrance and stairway were at once crowded by an immense concourse of people. The multitude extended from Poydras street to South street, on both sides of the street, and through the square to the steps of the City Hall. In the course of a very few minutes eight or ten thousand people had arrived. None manifested any great excitement, and there was no turbulence whatever. Great patience was exhibited by the multitude, and little or no conversation was to be heard. The general understanding is that the people now assembled will wait quietly until the Legislature meets. In case the meeting is not interfered with by Pinchback, then a quiet dispersion will ensue, but in the event of any effort to disperse the representatives of the people, the citizens will form for their protection, and move against any force but the military of the United States. The mass in the square fills the central passage from the gate to the base of the Franklin statue, and both sides, in the shape of a wedge, on whose faces the sun's rays shine, the mass being as animated and full of motion as an ant hill. Street cars cannot pass the front of City Hall without much difficulty, for the street is filled. In the square a human wall is standing on the iron fence, and the only vacant spaces within are the outside passage right and left.

11:50 a. m. At this moment the American flag is hung out from the front of the Odd Fellows' Hall. The crowd made a rush toward the Hall from every direction pell-mell. A cry is raised "They are going into the Odd Fellows' hall." The crowd is in the greatest good humor.

12 o'clock. A body of men can be seen going up stairs through the iron gateway of the Hall unattended. Just as the clock strikes 12, a voice from the gallery announces that the Legislature is in session. The stairway is very soon jammed with spectators.

The House was called to order at 12 m., occupying the main hall in the Odd Fellows' building. Mr. George P. Shepherd then proceeded to the calling of the roll. When a party of seven members answered to their names, Captain Cain, who was about to force himself past the Sergeant-at-Arms by showing a badge of the United States Marshal, was told politely to retire, but, on refusing, he was ejected.

Mr. Tinney, of Orleans, moved that the hall be open to as many spectators as could fill without crowding it.

Mr. Zacharie, of Orleans, moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to notify absent members that this body is in session. Carried.

IMMENSE CROWDS—ALL QUIET.

12:15 p. m. The crowd is filling the streets in front of the hall, and does not allow the street-cars to pass. There are rushes made to secure available positions, and the unoccupied house standing near the hall is filled by men, who reappear upon its three front galleries.

At half-past 12 o'clock a majority of the business houses on Poydras, Magazine, and Camp streets had closed, and both proprietors and employes were thronging to the square. Not the slightest evidence of a disturbance was to be observed, and good feeling seemed everywhere to prevail.

PINCHBACK INTERVIEWED.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—The *Picayune* has the following:

Our reporter, this morning, visited the Mechanics' Institute, which he found guarded at the doorway by about five soldiers and police. In the ante-chamber were assembled about thirty policemen, all colored, from the Fourth and Fifth Precincts, under Captain Rey. Pinchback was in his private office, and made the following statement. Upon being asked what he thought of the present situation, he replied: "I think it is exactly what I said it would be some months ago. It is the stirring up of the white element against the black, and as long as this state of affairs exists you cannot have peace. I have always labored to bring about peace between the two races, but as long as there is the least difficulty, or intimation of one, there is a terrible outcry against the colored race, and therefore you force them, as it were, into the Republican party. I propose to live here in this State, if I can, and so do a great many black men, and we desire peace and quiet; but as soon as a lot of white carpet-baggers come here and kick up a row, you at once blame the negro. I tell you, as I have told the people before, show the black man that you will be his friend, and he will come with you and be your steadfast friend."

Reporter—But, Mr. Pinchback, you see we claim that you have overthrown our legal Government, and now attempt to defraud us of our rights.

Mr. Pinchback—Well, in that, you see, I am doing nothing more than you are attempting to do. I am helping to perpetuate my party. If you were inside and I out, you would not let me in if you could help it; and, besides, suppose I was to submit to your party, how do I know that I might not be hung at once?

Reporter—If you do not admit then our rights, what action will you take in regard to our Legislature?

Pinchback—I will positively let them alone as long as they do not attempt to execute laws against or interfere with the legal Government. They will be allowed to meet to make laws and inaugurate any body they please. They can do so peaceably, and they will not be interfered with.

After this our reporter was retiring, when he was called back by Pinchback, who stated that, as he was going to the United States Senate, probably, he desired to go there as a friend of the people, and not their enemy. He also said that the programme of the National Government had been arranged, and would not allow of any interference until the matter was placed before some proper tribunal. "And let this matter go before the people of the United States in a peaceable light. Do not have any difficulty, but keep quiet, and I for one am willing to have it placed before any investigating tribunal that may sit here, in Washington, or elsewhere."

CITIZENS' MEETING.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—The citizens' meeting to-day is regarded as the greatest ever held here. No speaking and no action whatever was taken, the object being solely to give moral support, by their presence, to the people's Legislature. From noon until 3 o'clock there were from five to ten thousand persons present. The streets leading to Lafayette Square were crowded with persons going and coming. It is estimated that twenty to thirty thousand participated in the demonstration during the day.

THE LEGISLATURE.

There being no quorum in either House, both adjourned until noon to-morrow.

No interest whatever was manifested regarding the Kellogg Legislature, which met as usual, but adjourned early.

The Committee of Two Hundred have supplied money to maintain the people's Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—The following are the prevailing ideas of the prominent members of the Committee of Two Hundred: Louisiana is a State in the Union, under a Constitution approved as republican in forn. The State elections are held by authority of the State Constitution. Congress has no more right to interfere with the State Government than the President has. It cannot interfere with State elections or order. It can satisfy itself by investigation of wrongful interference of United States authorities in State affairs, and undo the wrong by a resolution withdrawing United States troops. These are the opinions and expectations entertained.

The following is Secretary Belknap's note to General Sherman yesterday:

GENERAL: The President directs that General Emory be telegraphed immediately that he inform Governor Pinchback that the troops of the United States would not be furnished to disperse any body of men claiming to be a Legislature or otherwise assembling peaceably and not obstructing the administration of the recognized Government of the State.

An extra *Republican* says General Emery has received instructions to the same effect as those conveyed in the following telegram to a high Federal civil officer. This establishes beyond cavil the status of the existing State Government. Resistance to its proper authority becomes, therefore, wilful and criminal violation of law. All good citizens must govern themselves accordingly:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1873.

The report of the Committee of Two Hundred, that the President regards his recognition of the existing Government as provisional and temporary, is not true. The recognition is final, and will be adhered to, unless Congress otherwise provides.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The following telegram was sent to New Orleans to-day by the Louisiana Sub-Committee:

The President has telegraphed General Emery not to permit interference with the peaceable meeting of our Legislature. Matters will be held in abeyance till a judicial investigation be had. We counsel great moderation.

(Signed) J. H. KENNEDY,
E. B. WHEELOCK,
WALKER PEARN,
P. M. TAKER,
A. C. JANIN.

The following telegram was received to-day:

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.

To J. H. Kennedy, Vice President of the Louisiana Commission, Washington:

To-day, promptly at 12 o'clock, the members of the Legislature met in Odd Fellows' Hall. There were 20,000 citizens present, occupying Lafayette Square and streets leading to the hall. Every person was quiet and peaceable, but firm and determined. The citizens have placed at the disposal of the Legislature a large fund. The Legislature is satisfied with the position of the President as reported to-day.

(Signed) J. C. MONCURE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
HUGH CAMPBELL, President of the Senate.

WASHINGTON.

The Credit Mobilier Investigation to Be Thrown Open to the Public.

Pistols and Coffee---A Return to the Days of the Code.

The Italian Minister Challenges Donn Piatt to Mortal Combat.

What the Bellicose Correspondent Says About Signor Corti.

What Alley Knows About Oakes Ames and Credit Mobilier.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CURRENCY TINKERING.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The bill introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Monroe, of Ohio, providing for an increase of twenty-five millions of currency, and which is amendatory of the "act to provide for the redemption of the 3 per cent temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of National bank rates," may be said to represent the views of the Comptroller of the Currency, of Mr. Hooper, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and of several other members of this Committee. All of these gentlemen, while opposed to any further expansion of the circulating medium, recognize the fact that South and West have been led to expect $25,000,000 of additional currency from the extra $54,000,000 distribution, provided for in the law of 1870; and this bill simply proposes to administer on these expectations. The difficulty in the way of executing the Sixth Section of this latter act prompted the Comptroller to ask for its repeal in his last annual report, and request that in its stead, Congress would give him the power to increase the banking facilities of the National banks, as time and occasion might determine. The complaint of stringency in the money market is represented to be fully as great in the finances of the East as the West, and the farmer will not consent to be curtailed, even one million, for the benefit of other sections of the country. It seems to be the general impression that the bill will pass. The following is the bill:

SECTION 1. That in addition to the amount of National Bank notes for circulation heretofore authorized by acts of Congress, there may be issued $25,000,000, which shall be furnished to Banking Associations organized or to be organized in those States and Territories, which have less than their proportion, under a reapportionment of the National Bank circulation based on the census of 1870, and upon the principle of apportionment contemplated by the provision of an act to amend an act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof approved March 3, 1865. The additional circulation herein authorized shall be secured by the deposit of bonds with the Treasurer of the United States, as provided by the act of which this is supplementary.

SECTION 2.—That Section 6 of the act to which this is supplementary be, and the same hereby is, repealed.

THE GOAT ISLAND JOB.

Senator Stewart, who has charge of to Goath Island job in the Senate, carried his point today, by having the same referred to the Military Committee, whereby it escapes the opposition of Senator Casserly, who desired the reference to the Committee on Pacific Railways, of which he is a member. Both the California Senators are opposed to this job, and in view of their combined opposition it is doubtful if the bill will pass the Senate.

SUIT FOR TOBACCO TAX.

Several Virginia tobacco manufacturers have commenced suit to recover from the United States Government the amount of tax that has been collected during the past four years on manufactured tobacco intended for exportation to foreign countries. The amount of money realized from this export tax in Virginia alone, is probably over $200,000. The manufacturers contend that the acts of Congress imposing this tax are in conflict with the Constitutional prohibitions on the power of Congress, which declares that no tax or duty is to be levied on any article exported from a State.

THE CASE OF CALDWELL.

The Kansas Senatorial Investigation case promises to be a very voluminous one. The Deputy Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate returned here to-night, from Kansas, where he was sent to subpœna witnesses to testify against Senator Caldwell on the charges of bribery and corruption. Twenty-five important witnesses have been subpœnaed to attend the opening of the investigation on the 10th inst., and it is stated that 75 more will be called on before the close of the session.

CREDIT MOBILIER

Notwithstanding the House to-day removed the injunction of secrecy from the proceedings heretofore held by the Credit Mobilier Committee, it is believed that no exact copy of the testimony as originally given will ever be made public. The reason for this is that each person testifying has been allowed to revise his testimony, and some of the witnesses have changed their testimonw, as it is believed, as their memories have been refreshed by those who proved to be the owners of Credit Mobilier stock. Besides, the statements of what occurred in the Committee room, made by members of the Committee, do not fully agree with the testimony as written out for publication. Oakes Ames and John B. Alley appear to be perfectly satisfied with the condition of affairs, and talk on the subject with perfect freedom. Mr. Alley says that it is remarkable what good memories some of the Congressmen have, whose names have been mentioned, and what a poor one Mr. Ames has. He gives as a fact that some of the members approached Mr. Ames lately, and inquired as to his memory regarding them and their relations on the Mobilier subject. Mr. Ames, according to Mr. Alley, would, in the simplicity of his nature, tell them candidly and honestly just what had occurred. The members, in two or three cases, then told Mr. Ames that he did not remember correctly; that it would be impossible for him to do so when so much was on his mind. "Then," said Mr. Alley, "these members would tell Mr. Ames how they understood that he was wrong and they right. Why, sir, some of them made the prettiest and most innocent report of what occurred that the human intellect could imagine. They were all innocent, of course, of any wrong. Now, Oakes Ames is the most honest-minded man you almost ever saw. He is, indeed, sir; and if any action is taken toward making him carry the sins of the members who were supplied with stock, the country will find out that other people know something which it would not be healthy for some other people to have known. I tell you, sir, that Oakes Ames is an honest man. Of course, he has a good feeling towards the members, and perhaps has sometimes accepted the memory of others where his own was not clear. This thing is not through yet.

How is M'Comb? was asked. M'Comb is a very bad man, and Durant another. Then you don't think Oakes Ames was to blame? At any rate, he replied, he had more offers for Credit Mobilier stock from Members of Congress than he could supply. The recollections of the members of the Committee, as heretofore stated, do not agree with the testimony as it now appears. The testimony as originally taken, unless there are some more very defective memories, show that Speaker Blaine was entirely innocent; that he was offered stock, but after sleeping on it decided not, because he thought it improper for him to hold it; that Brooks, of New York, had 150 shares; that Bingham, of Ohio, had $2,000 worth of the stock; that Wilson, of Massachusetts, had the same, but both had given it up, but not quite soon enough; that Colfax had $1,000, and gave it back, some doubt existing as to whether he did not draw some dividends; that Dawes had the same amount and returned it, but was a trifle tardy in doing so; that Garfield had $1,000 in the stock, but returned it, some doubt existing as to one or two dividends; that Schofield was offered the same amount, but after some hesitation declined it; that Hooper, of Massachusetts, owned a large amount of the stock, but was in the organization at the start; that Kelley, of Pennsylvania, had $1,000, but that it had been fixed up in a sort of loan; that Wilson, of Iowa, had stock for a while, but had disposed of it before he became a Government Director of the railroad; that Allison, of Iowa, had, at one time, about $1,000. Grimes of Iowa, a case like that of Hooper, but declined; that Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, had $3,000 deposited to his credit in a New York bank, and that Conkling was interested in the stock. It should be borne in mind that all this testimony is *ex parte*, and that future examinations may materially alter its complexion, that of Senator Conkling being one in which Alley denies the testimony of M'Comb, and says the New York Senator never had any stock.

As to the value of the stock, members of the Committee say that $1,000 of stock was worth $5,000 in money; that six or seven dividends were declared, and that each amounted to from 50 to 100 per cent.

HOUSE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House Appropriation Committee to-day finished the Fortification bill. It appropriates $1,900,000, $100,000 greater than last year, the increase being due to certain torpedo experiments provided for. The West Point and the Navy bills were also ordered to be reported to the House. The former appropriates $232,000, and the latter about $18,000.

GOVERNMENT HORSE-CARS.

Mr. Colton, of Iowa, introduced in the House a bill instructing the Secretary of War to have built on the Island of Rock Island a double track horse-car railroad running from Davenport, Iowa, to Rock Island, the same to carry the mail; the expense of laying the road and equipping and running it to be borne by the Company desiring to operate it, the title to remain in possession of the United States. The bill is similar to that introduced by Senator Harlan a year or two ago.

PISTOLS AND COFFEE.

A sensation in the shape of an affair of honor is on the *tapis*, and is expected to transpire directly. The cause of the threatened difficulty is an article published in the Sunday *Capital* of this city, yesterday, and the parties to it are Count Corti, the Italian Minister, and Colonel Donn Piatt, editor and proprietor of the newspaper mentioned. This paper was quite cutting in its ironical illusions to members of the Diplomatic Corps generally, and particularly so toward the Italian Minister. The offensive article is as follows:

COUNT CORTI.

Speaking of this learned Corti, not the 'Diplomatic Corps, we may as well give an item of news that has been of considerable interest to the fashionable and political world of Washington. Word got out that the Count was about to be recalled, and no language can tell the consternation that spread through all circles at the news. What the devil one can do without his Count Corti cannot be answered. He is such a winning, handsome, fascinating little fellow, that all our belles are in despair, while Secretary Fish sends for Corti every fifteen minutes to advise with him on knotty questions of international law. When the complicated matter of the Alabama was agitating the great intellect of Fish, he would look round at intervals and say, "Where is my Corti," and, finding him, would say with great earnestness, "I feel safe." On the contrary, when the Russian Minister, who secretly opposed the negotiations, saw Corti coming down the street, he would say, "Here's hell," and immediately call for all the works on international law and six bottles of brandy. These are only a few instances illustrative of the Count Corti's influence in Washington. They are rough. The way this thing got out, we learn through Assistant Secretary of State Hunter, or somebody else. It seems that there are certain Italians, very reputable, nice people, but not diplomats, who object strenuously to Count Corti. They say, in the first place, that he is a monk; and, in the second place, that he is as ugly as Satan; in the third place, that he has no sense; in the fourth place, that he is not nice. Now we hold these to be vile slanders, as we said in the beginning of our article, but the Count has saved us the trouble by contradicting the singular and above allegations, except the one charging him with being a monk. We understand that he admits being a monk, and wants to know what of that, so you don't add the "ey" to it. All this, we understand, has been discussed in the Italian papers, and the conclusion at home is generally that all of the Count Corti that is not *Apollo Belvidere* is *Talleyrand*. So that he is precisely the sort of a man to represent Sunny Italy in fogmistical America. So the Count will not be recalled, and we are glad of it, for, if the Count were recalled, we don't know what in the Old Scratch would become of us.

Yesterday and to-day the Minister excitedly discussed the contents of the article, and this evening relieved his wrath somewhat by dashing off a challenge to mortal combat, which was handed to a friend for delivery to Colonel Piatt, but up to midnight it had not been received by the latter. The Count's friends say he is a fighting man, and is an excellent duellist. Colonel Piatt is also a pugnacious person, and, should the challenge be delivered, it will certainly be accepted.

NO REST FOR THE WICKED.

The Credit Mobilier scandal was not allowed to rest with the passage of the resolution ordering the Committee to open the doors. Mr. Randall, who had been watching his opportunity all day, finally got in a resolution reciting the facts that the Union Pacific Railroad was in default over five millions to the Government on account of interest on their bonds, and that this default was mainly caused by the enormous and illegal payments of money and stock to the Credit Mobilier, and requesting the President to employ two lawyers to prosecute the Credit Mobilier Company and its stockholders as individuals in the Courts, to recover the amount due the Government. The House had apparently been struck with a panic by the thought of the impending developments in the wretched Credit Mobilier business, and nearly half of the members had started for home looking sick and disgusted, before Randall offered his resolution. No quorum could be found to vote on it, until there had been two roll calls. Finally it passed, with but 20 votes in the negative.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

An important bill was introduced in the House, to-day, by Mr. Hawley, of Illinois, in reference to commerce between the States. The bill recognizes the authority of Congress in these words:

WHEREAS, In the Constitution of the United States power is vested in Congress to regulate commerce among the several States, and,

WHEREAS, The unreasonable and extortionate charges of the various railroad companies whose roads form lines of commerce extending from State to State have in many parts of the country become burdensome and oppressive to the people, and the reckless and careless manner in which such roads are managed and operated greatly endangers the lives of passengers transported thereon,

Therefore, for the purpose of enabling Congress to correct these abuses and regulate the rates of transportation of passenger and freight, and secure greater safety and regularity in such transportation on the various lines of railroads extending from State to State, the President is authorized to appoint three Commissioners, at $4,000 per year, to collect information, and report to Congress the result of their investigation.

A CANAL SCHEME.

Mr. Hawley also introduced a bill to provide the construction of a canal connecting the waters of Lake Michigan, the Illinois, Mississippi, and Rock Rivers. It authorizes the Secretary of War to survey and construct a canal from a point in the Illinois River at Hennepin to the Mississippi at Rock Island, with a branch canal or feeder from Rock River at the City of Dixon, and appropriates $1,000,000 for the purpose.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

HOUSE APPROPRIATION REPORT.

The House Committee on Appropriations today finished the Naval Appropriation bill, which appropriated $18,854,998, and also the Fortification bill appropriating $1,992,000. The Military Academy bill was also agreed upon. It appropriates $551,000, and leaves the law relative to the appointment of cadets as at present, which allows an increase of cadets for an increase of Representatives in Congress.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

The testimony given before the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee is made public. Oakes Ames, after stating his connection with Union Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobilier Company, says:

"I began by soliciting my intimate friends and men in Congress possessed of means, and capitalists in the large cities. I failed to persuade Senator Grimes. John D. Alley, and Samuel Hooper were willing to go in, and subscribed very largely, and in these cases I offered to guarantee them against loss. Our capital soon proved inadequate, and was increased with difficulty. It was again inadequate, and again increased, and this time obtained only by aid of an immense bonus. Until late in 1867 there were neither dividends nor profits. I was constantly at work and held out every inducement, and made every representation, that I believed and justified. Precisely to whom I spoke or who formally agreed to take shares, but decided to postpone the time of payment it is impossible to recall. When the stock was obtained in 1868, there was difficulty about this, and time has not aided me in this respect, but as the time approached for profits the number of shares that remained, and with which alone I could fulfil many agreements which I had made, or supposed I had made, was very small. I then applied and got the shares. The agreement says 280, but my recollection says 250, which is confirmed be the share-list, which shows 250 allotted me. Our prospects were then flattering, and I was compelled in distributing the shares to disappoint many, though I strove to use them in a way to spread our influence everywhere. I will now speak of the transactions with individuals named in the letters produced by M'Comb and his testimony: Colfax is one mentioned. Cannot remember which of us first mentioned the subject, but I know he wanted to get some stock. I am pretty confident he had paid for it, though it was never transferred to him, nor can I remember ever having paid over to him any dividends. At the next session he said something about the thing being off. Henry Wilson is another There was a fund given Mrs. Wilson on the twenty-fifth anniversary of her wedding, and I was consulted about investing it. I recommended twenty shares of this stock for $2,000, and the money was paid me some months afterwards. She objected to the investment, and I felt bound, from what had occurred, to take it off her hands and return the money, which I did. Patterson, of New Hampshire, agreed to buy thirty shares of stock and received the dividends upon it, but the stock was never transferred to him, although he paid for it.

As to Senator Grimes, I have stated all I can say respecting his connection with the business.

Blaine—You have heard Blaine's testimony in advance of mine and my requiescence therein. He delivered the stock, and nothing more need be said.

Dawes—In December, 1867, he came to me to purchase a Cedar Rapids bond. I advised him to take the amount in stock of the Credit Mobilier, which I thought a better investment; that I would guarantee him 10 per cent interest on his investment, and take it off his hands any time he wished me to. After making inquiries he gave me $1,000 to invest in the stock. Some time afterwards he came to me and asked what Mr. Larned meant by asserting that he and his friends were owners of Credit Mobilier. He then said he would rather not take the stock and the contract was rescinded.

Mr. Bingham asked me to invest some money for him, in such stocks or things that I knew would pay well. He furnished me about $2,500. I invested it in twenty shares of the Credit Mobilier and the balance in the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Contracting Company stocks. I settled up this matter with him in 1870. I think I paid him the amount due and took the stock off his hands at his desire.

As to Mr. Garfield, I agreed to get ten shares of stock for him, and hold it until he could pay for it. He never did pay for or receive it.

As to Boutwell, I offered him some of this stock, and there was some negotiation, but it resulted in his not taking stock. As to Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, he never agreed to take any stock. I offered it to him, but he declined. I cannot therefore believe I ever mentioned his name to M'Comb, for I never had any reason to suppose he would buy it. Kelley of Pennsylvania, is another. I recommended him to buy, and he said he would like to, but had not the money to spare to pay for it. I told him I would carry it for him till he was able to pay for it. He never took the stock. My recollection is very indistinct as to this case of his. I made a loan to him of $1,000, I think, which he has never settled. He regards the stock as belonging to me, it being a transaction of long standing and of small amount to me. I have never given it special thought.

Mr. Scofield—He frequently talked with me very early in the enterprise about having some stock in the Credit Mobilier, and I urged him to take some, as I did many others. Scofield agreed to take ten shares. He afterward took it, and paid for one par and interest. Subsequently he became dissatisfied with it, assigning that he had heard that there was a personal responsibility, and returned it. I took it back, as I had agreed to do with him, as in almost every instance I had done. As to Fowler, of Tennessee, I never sold any stock to him, and he never received any that I am aware of. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, also bought and paid for ten shares, and so did Senator Allison, then a member of the House.

M'Comb swears I told him I had given one to Senator Conkling. It is absolutely untrue. I never so said, nor did I ever agree to get him one, nor was he ever interested in the Company. I have now stated, I believe, the exact facts in relation not only to all those parties upon M'Comb's list of names, but also in relation to all sales of this stock to every member of Congress, with all the particulars of such sales, so far as I now have any recollection. I, of course, include under the word sales every transaction by which any member of Congress became entitled to a share. As to what I said in my letter of Jan. 25, I can add little to what I have stated. The letter of M'Comb, to which it was a reply, sought to get stock alloted to me for persons he named. He said it would prove a good investment, and he could sell me ten shares of stock at a rate somewhat above par,—I think some $1,000 for the ten shares. We had some conversation in regard to the matter, and Mr. Ames told me very frankly that in regard to these shares there was a lawsuit either pending or threatened, though he said his right to sell the shares was perfect and undoubted. I concluded that I did not desire to purchase the stock, and therefore declined. In justice to Mr. Ames and myself, I will state that it never occurred to me that Ames wished to bribe me or secure my influence as Representative.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

LOUISIANA ELECTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire and report whether the recent election for President and Vice President had been conducted in Louisiana and Arkansas in accordance with the laws of the United States, and what contests have arisen as to who are elected as Electors in either State, and what measures are necessary to provide for a determination of such contest, and to guard against and determine like contests in future. The Committee has power to send for persons and papers, and take testimony, and, if necessary, authorize suitable unprejudiced persons not resident in said State to take such testimony as may be material in the determination of any contest there growing out of the election.

Mr. WEST objected to a present consideration, and the resolution was laid over.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice he would call it up to-morrow.

NAVY CORPS ALLOWANCES.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether allowances have at any time been made to the disbursing officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, and if so, to what amount, giving names and amounts. Agreed to.

DULUTH.

Mr. HOWE offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the Secretary of War, when he responds to a resolution of inquiry in regard to the effect of the late storm at Duluth, to communicate, also, the opinion of the Chief Engineer as to the best method of procuring a safe harbor at that point.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to examine and report at the next session of Congress, on the best and most practicable mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States, and of providing a tribunal to adjust and decide all contested questions connected therewith. The resolution was ordered to be printed.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

Mr. EDMUNDS' resolution, asking the Secretary of War to communicate the information in his possession as to the expenditures in suppressing the Indian hostilities in Washington Territory and Oregon, was agreed to.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. SCOTT offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Committee on Finance to inquire whether the Secretary of the Treasury has the power, under the existing law, to issue United States notes in lieu of the $45,000,000 bank notes cancelled under the act of 1866.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

A resolution was adopted, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the propriety of repealing the National Bankrupt law from and after Jan. 1, 1874, and providing for the immediate repeal of so much of the said act as relates to involuntary bankruptcy.

GOAT ISLAND.

On motion of Mr. STEWART, the question, pending since last session, referring to the Goat Island bill was taken up. Mr. Stewart said he would accept Mr. Cole's amendment, referring the bill to the Committee on Military Affairs, and it was so referred.

WATER LOTS.

Mr. PRATT introduced a bill ceding to the several States within which they respectively lie the beds of surveyed lakes and other bodies of water.

NATIONAL PARK.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) introduced a bill to set apart a portion of the Island of Mackinac as a national park. It sets apart for a park so much of the island as is now held by the United States under military reservation or otherwise, excepting Fort Mackinac, and so much of the present reservation as bounds it to the south of the village of Mackinac, and west, north, and east respectively, by lines drawn north and south, east and west, at a distance of 400 yards from the present fort flagstaffs. The territory so recovered is withdrawn from settlement and occupancy, and the park is to be put under the control of the Secretary of War.

THE GEORGIA DISABILITIES BILL

which, with unfinished business, next came up, but, on motion of Mr. WINDOM, it was laid aside, and the

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL

was taken up.

Mr. WINDOM said the amount appropriated by the bill was $5,434,165, which was $917,997 less than the sum which was appropriated by the bill of last year.

When the item appropriating $200,000 for the Sioux Indians was reached, Mr. HARLAN sent up and had read a communication from Mr. Cowan, Acting Secretary of the Interior, setting forth the sources of information about the

TETON SIOUX,

and stating that, in view of the recent charges in the newspapers that no such existed, an order had been issued on the 7th ultimo, prohibiting the auditing of all the alleged disbursements for the benefit of said tribe until further notice. The communication was accompanied by a statement of the disbursements for the Teton Sioux during the past year.

Mr. THURMAN said the question was whether any such tribe exists.

Mr. WINDOM said the same tribe of Indians with whom treaties had been made exist, but there might be some question as to whether that was their proper name.

Mr. THURMAN said he was astonished that there should be any doubt whatever about the existence of a tribe to whom we are giving money.

Mr. WINDOM said that of the $500,000 appropriated for the Teton Sioux, only $308,000 had been expended, leaving a balance of about $200,000 unexpended, which would hardly have been left if the appropriation had been fraudulently procured.

On motion of Mr. LOGAN, an amendment was adopted prohibiting the sale of arms or ammunition to the Indians in the neighborhood of Fort Peck, which, Mr. Logan said, was not a United States fort at all, but merely a private trading-post.

The appropriation was agreed to, and at 4 p. m. the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

NEW BILLS.

A large number of bills were introduced and referred to the appropriate Committees:

By Mr. HAWLEY (Ill.)—For a canal connecting the waters of Lake Michigan and the Illinois, Mississippi, and Rock Rivers.

By Mr. PARKER (Mo.)—To give the officers of the Missouri militia three months' pay; also to pension the widows and orphans of the soldiers murdered in Missouri in 1861.

By Mr. ORR—Making Sioux City, Iowa, a port of delivery.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

At the expiration of the morning hour

Mr. FRYE offered a resolution for public sessions of the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee.

The Speaker stated he had received a memorial from John B. Alley, which was read. It represents that great injustice is being done to the members of the House, as well as to the witnesses in the case, in consequence of the investigation being conducted with closed doors. It states that he was accosted at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, by an excited individual, who had been reading what purported to be his (Alley's) testimony in full in the New York *Sun*, and who threatened him (Alley) with personal violence for statements about him. On the suggestion that the publication was not authentic, but an entire fabrication, the excited individual made the proper apology, and visited denunciations on the editor of that paper. [Laughter.]

Mr. STEVENSON (Ohio) asked Mr. Frye to accept as a substitute a resolution that the investigation be hereafter conducted in open session, and that the testimony taken heretofore be forthwith reported to the House, printed, and recommitted; also, that the Committee inquire into the origin and character of the Credit Mobilier Company, and its dealings with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and whether any member of Congress or public officer has been interested in the Credit Mobilier Company.

Mr. FRYE declined to accept Mr. Stevenson's resolution as a substitute for his own.

Mr. RANDALL asked Mr. Frye to accept as a substitute a resolution reciting the fact that the Union Pacific Railroad Company is a defaulter to the Government in the sum $5,337,736 for interest paid on its bonds, and that the inability of the Company to pay such interest has been occasioned mainly by the enormous sums paid illegally and fraudulently to the Credit Mobilier Company, and therefore directing suit to be brought against the latter Company, and its undividual stockholders to recover such interest due the Government.

Mr. FRYE declined to accept the resolution.

Mr. POLAND said the course pursued by the Committee was the usual one in such cases. He never heard of an investigation of this kind being carried on in any other way. All the testimony will be reported to the House for such action as the House may deem it proper to take. The reason why the Committee deemed it best to follow the ordinary rule instead of adopting the new and extraordinary one, was that the testimony of M'Comb implicated not only members of the present House, but former members, and members of the Senate, and the rule of parliamentary proceedings was that when anything appeared before the Committee of one House, which reflected on the character of the other House, the matter be transmitted under seal to the other House, for it to take such action as it might deem fit. It therefore seemed highly proper that the Committee should pursue the ordinary method. Another reason that operated on the Committee was that the Committee could only spend two hours daily in its investigation, and could therefore only get at the facts in the case by snatches a little every day. The Committee therefore deemed it better that the testimony be all gathered, and sent to the House at once and published. The whole should go to the country at once. These are the substantial reasons that induced the Committee to take the course it did.

After further remarks by Messrs. HOLLAND, NIBLACK, COBURN, FARNSWORTH, and COX, the resolution was adopted—yeas, 180; nays, 7.

The negative votes were:

Hale,	Pierce,
Hoar,	Platt,
Maynard,	Twitchell.
McKee,	

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

Mr. HOPPER introduced a bill to provide for the convertibility of United States notes into coin after the 1st of May, 1874. Referred to the Committee on Banks and Currency, and ordered printed.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. RANDALL moved to suspend the rules, and the adoption of his resolution relative to the Union Pacific Railroad.

Mr. PLATT suggested the resolution be made to apply to the Central Pacific.

Mr. RANDALL said, after his resolution passed, then he would go for the Central Pacific.

The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted, 98 to 23.

CREDIT MOBILIER AGAIN.

Mr. WILSON (Ind.) offered a resolution for another secret Committee of five, to inquire whether any stockholders of the Credit Mobilier hold bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, whether they obtained them for valuable consideration, and so forth. Adopted.

WASHINGTON.

The New Year Receptions---How They Looked.

The Diplomatic Corps at the White House.

A Social Ramble About the Capital.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1873.

The first day of the year has come to be a general reception day in Washington. It was made the official reception day by the Madisons while in the White House, nearly sixty years ago, and, from the White House, the custom got to be adopted by a few leading personages; but it was not until about thirty years ago that private families undertook to keep open house, in imitation of the official hospitality.

This first day of the New Year, with lowering weather, and streets covered with snow and running water, there were an unusual number of

FINE RECEPTIONS,

and yet less calling than at any time within three years. Several families of public note were unable, from absence or disease, to admit their friends,—as those of the Vice President; of Speaker Blaine; the District Delegate, Chipman; Sir Edward Thornton; the French Minister, whose new house is not done; the Brazilian, Turkish, and Peruvian Ministers; and Mrs. Senator Edmunds.

In Georgetown, which is the only suburb of much social consequence around Washington, there is a good deal of family life; and Governor Cooke's family, General Dent's, Admiral Radford's, Major Poore's, Judge Fisher's, the Magruders, etc., made the hills of that former Maryland country-town bright this morning with their passing guests.

WHO RECEIVED.

The great official reception in Washington was, of course, at the White House. Of the Cabinet Ministers, Robeson, Belknap, Boutwell, and Fish received personally, as well as Judge Richardson, Assistant Secretary of War. Mrs. Robeson gave the entire deck to her husband, being herself absorbed with taking care of her baby. General Belknap was seconded by his niece and several pleasant army-ladies. The Attorney General went calling, while his wife received in a very elegant mansion. Delano being absent, his daughter-in-law kept open house, and Mrs. John A. Logan and several other interesting ladies stood beside her.

Mrs. General Sherman and daughter, the wives of the staff-officers, and several invited ladies, held a grand reception at the General's residence in the eastern portion of the city. Of the wives of Senators keeping open house, the most prominent were Mrs. Thurman, Mrs. Casserly, Mrs. Chandler, Mrs. Harlan, Mrs. Morrill, Mrs. Frelinghuysen, Mrs. West, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Corbett, Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. Fenton, Mrs. Pomeroy, Mrs. Stewart, and Mrs. Sawyer. Not more than thirty Representatives encouraged New Year's; but the Heads of Bureaus, ex-officials residing here, and the leading tradesmen, kept up the custom, so that we had nearly four newspaper-columns by way of a directory.

INCIDENTS OF NEW YEAR'S.

Carriage hire is about $20 for the day at New Year's, and, to economize, the callers—who are invariably men—ride by fours, and sometimes even by sixes. They start out in a state of the highest respectability, and, for the first hour, stop three or five minutes at a time. After that, there are always three out of the four wanting to go quickly; while the fourth, who has dragooned the others upon his personal friend, is the last to leave. Sometimes all four will scatter, and attempt to pick up each other at some irreconcilable point, whereby, before night, scarcely one carriage contains its original freight.

Notwithstanding much that is said against intemperance at these receptions, it is true that, at a large majority of houses, something intoxicating is set out from the earliest hour of the morning until supper-time. Those who eschew punches and decanters take to chocolate and coffee, by which they suffer corresponding biliousness. There is little visible

INTOXICATION.

although nearly every house will receive during the day two or three persons evidently the worse for wear. But it is a bad day for the people with good intentions, who undertake to make the round; and the day after, New Year's is beheld under many a sick head awakening from the pillow, and wondering whether he received sufficient compensation in bright faces and sparkling talk for the wreck he has temporarily become.

I said to a Senator whom I met to-day,—one of long tenure here;

"Has the habit of intoxication decreased in the Senate in your period?"

"Very much. When I entered it, there were several constant drinkers. Sebastian, of Arkansas, was always full. One of his colleagues was very ugly under the influence of liquor. Brown, of Mississippi, drank; so did Mason, of Virginia. There were many steady drinkers beside these, and you know we had a liquor-bar right in the Capitol, in the room now occupied by the Marshal of the Supreme Court. There are half-a-dozen drinking Senators now; but two or three exercise all the unwholesome influence on the rest."

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS SWEAR OFF.

The evidence of the senses showed to-day that the ladies were offering less to drink of a fervent nature, and the men were drinking very little of that. We have probably come to a reaction against the excessive feeding and swilling which have marked the last two or three years, and which appeared to grow out of the method of imitating the corporate improvements of this Capital. A number of the leading citizens, finding that Congress would pay no attention to District affairs unless approached through their bellies, proceeded to prepare the way for revolutionizing the District of Columbia by a systematic series of winings and dinings. To-day we took a champagne excursion down the Potomac; to-morrow, had a banquet to the press; and, on the following day but one, were carried around the city—adroitly striking several gratuitous lunches *en route*—to see the evils in the average topography. Thus many a good resolution broke down; many a wish of dignity was washed away in the semi-occasional quart of extra dry; and, as Congress and private householders treated back, and finally club-houses had to come as half-way places for the rival entertainers, a gradual social growth of tippling overcame this city between the winters of 1870-'72. How far it had proceeded may be inferred from the fact that the Board of Public Works themselves swore off to-day. Though men with many overcoats of stomach, they felt them wearing out. They resolved that, if they would occupy the city they have rebuilded, it was essential to stop the score and score the stop. Be it recorded!

NEW YEAR AFTER BREAKFAST.

After much carrying around of pound-cakes and baskets of celery on the part of the market men and negroes, the livery-hacks all took to the slush at 10 o'clock, and, at the same time, pedestrians, in wonderfully fine clothes of gold, scarlet, and gimp, and with side-swords and real chapeaux,—such as you make for little Johnny out of the newspaper,—began to come out of boarding-houses, and inns, and mansions. It looked like a great number of theatre-companies discharged from service for playing the old English comedies.

These many uniformed people were officers of the army and navy in their new uniforms, which somebody describes as brass-coat and black breeches, there being no gold stripe down the legs, and gold plenteously above. Those who wore richer clothes, of a more civil pattern, with spangles on their breasts, and chapeaux all ablaze with gilt, were

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS

and their suites, who do us the honor of appearing on State occasions just as they would do at a Royal Court of equal consequence. They must have standard Court-dress, and we get the benefit of it. Our little children see it for nothing, and our pretty girls all dream straightway of marrying a Prince. Very nice gentlemen are many of these, faithful to the interests of their sovereign, and friendly to America, where they get good social treatment, and never bother in our affairs. Still as mice are they all the while, so that, if it were not for these receptions, many of us might forget them; and perhaps Mr. Fish did right to administer a salutary rebuke to Catacazy when he sought to set these gentlemen in disorder, and make the first intrigue for many years in the diplomatic circle. Twenty-seven foreign States have Ministers or Charges d'Affaires here, of which nine are American nations, including Hayti and Hawaii. In these Legations there are probably seventy-five or one hundred persons, of whom the majority were present to-day, seeking apparently to rival each other in costume. Several of them were attended by the ladies of their families, equally richly, if less officially, attired. Amongst the regular corps were admitted General Gorloff, the resident Russian Agent, who buys and inspects arms and military inventions in New York, Boston, Hartford, and at other points, and also Russell Gurney, the British Claims Commissioner.

FOREIGN FACES.

The rank of the resident Diplomatic Corps is probably higher than we have previously known in Washington. The Spanish Minister, Polo de Bonarbe, is an Admiral and politician of the highest note at home. The French Minister is the Marquis de Noailles, who has testified his faith in the durability of Thiers' Government by taking a fine new house to himself at Washington. Catacazy's successor is the Baron Offenberg, a well-gathered and straight-looking man. The Austrian Minister is Baron Lederer, a meditative and aristocratic-looking old man, of the finest contour of head and features. Count Corti, the Italian, is a proud and quiet type of the South, with a swarthy hue. Kurd Von Schlozer is a sharp, talkative North German, of good humor and bounce, and well esteemed at Berlin for his abilities. Belgium, Portugal, Holland, Sweden, and Denmark are represented by fair average types of their public citizens. Turkey has for its Minister the Dean of the Corps,—that is, the oldest resident at Washington of them all,—the Helvaic, Oriental face of Blacque Bey, whose wife is an American of excellent family. England has for its representative a gentleman of modesty and esteem, not exceeded in public favor here by any of his predecessors,—Sir Edward Thornton. Hayti has its negro with an English name,—Preston. Japan has also its Charge, in Mori. Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Chili, Ecuador, Colombia, Mexico, Guatemala, and Peru send representatives from Spanish America. And Greece and Liberia make the extreme possibilities of States, both represented to-day at the Executive Mansion in Washington.

THE STATE RECEPTION.

This assemblage of the choice agents of sovereigns—whose persons are as inviolable here as those of the Kings who commissioned them—might well gratify and intimidate the wife of a President selected from plain citizen-folks. Mrs. Grant came down the stairs at 11 o'clock, with the President,—he dressed in his plain, but very neatly-fitting, black cloth suit, with a plain tie at the throat; and she in a rich new silk of pearl grey, trimmed a little darker, and flowing long, so that she seemed to be a development from its folds. The President and his lady were directly in place, with Secretary Fish at his left; and meantime the Marine Band, all clad in red and white, had struck up a few bars of "Hail to the Chief."

At this instant, the picture in the old White House was as fine as it could be.

The Red Parlor, where the Cabinet and ladies of its chiefs, and the diplomatic circle, met, was all a scarcely moving hush and rustle of gilt, silk, velvet, jewelry, side-swords, head-dresses, chapeaux unlifted, trains, flowing hair, and studded collars. The Blue Parlor, where the President, wife, and Secretary of State stood, showed more clearly what was characteristic of all the establishment,—the crystal gas-mountings shining in the long mirrors, and the great staring mass of pearls in the bulbous chandeliers looking in dull awakeness at the flower-vases overflowing with fragrance and all creeping delicateness. The near music gave a sort of necessary jar to this view to make it more stunningly heathen, and the irreverent mind could not help but feel that the stage and Government, the spectacular play and the fact, are much like each other.

Color, ceremony, boom, shine, and slow movement: States nor plays cannot be saved without them.

"Mr. President, Blaque Bey, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Highness the Sultan of Turkey! Madame Bey, Mrs. Grant!"

This seems to be the way to begin it. And then the quiet little man bowed and shook hands, as did his wife, to all,—Mr. Fish making the introductions. The Cabinet ladies got around on the side of the Presidential party by the time the Senators, Congressmen, etc., came in; and then, toward noon, the whole edifice was full of promenaders; the big East Room was crowded; the band played waltzes, serenades, and marches; and, out of doors, carriages moved and obeyed orders in long lines.

Meantime, at the gate, a number of future Presidents of the United States were peeping in, some of whom wore one shoe, and most of whom ran at the nose; and they were unanimous in hailing grand folks in carriages thus: "You, sir! the Grand Duke! Gi' me a cent to fire off my pistol wid!" GATH.

EVANSTON MATTERS.

The "Ladies' Union Meetings," during the week of payer, will be held in the lecture-room of the Presbyterian Church every afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock.

Your reporter being most ignominously "punched" by the conductors of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad daily, feels that he is at liberty to make a few criticisms upon the manner in which Evanstonians are treated.

Coming to the city on the Kenosha passenger yesterday, upon which the largest number of Evanston people ride, your reporter counted sixteen passengers in the baggage-car, nine in the smoking-car, and in the cars further back he number averaged from seven to four, compelled to stand for want of sufficient accommodations.

It is true that this train takes on another car at Calvary, but either few know it, are unwilling to risk their necks by travelling back to the car while the train is in motion, or are too fond of their fragrant Havanas to throw them away for a seat.

It is truly pitiful to behold the large crowd at the Evanston depot struggle with each other for seats, and, in order to receive them, jumping on the cars while in motion at the imminent risk of life and limb.

The delay caused by the stop at Calvary cause the said train to reach the city all the way from ten to twenty minutes behind time, thus indirectly placing a heavy tax on the time and patience of the passengers.

In going from the city on the Evanston 5:05 accommodation, on an average twenty passengers have to stand until the train reaches Ravenswood, when a limited number can then obtain seats; these being generally the *strongest*. As the passengers alight at the intermediate stations the "standists" slowly procure seats.

Now this is not an exaggeration, and any number of respectable citizens would only be too happy to testify to the same.

It can only be necessary to call the attention of the Manager of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad to this unhappy state of affairs to bring about the remedy.

Let there be two smoking cars on the Kenosha train, and the delay at Calvary remedied.

And on the Evanston accommodation let the Evanston people have some accommodations.

THE BOSTWICK CLAIM.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2, 1873.

Paul Cornell, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your city papers (copied here) lately contained a sensational account of a law proceeding in one of your courts, in which my name is mentioned. It is almost a pity to break the current of the sensation, but expedients to *raise the wind* of this character often come to grief, and this must be the inevitable fate of the Bostwick chancery sensation. To any one who has known Judge Skinner as long as I have, it is scarcely necessary for me to say that he is incapable of perpetrating the frauds that are alleged against him. You know, as well as I do, that the charges against you and myself are false in every particular. *Every dollar of money* used in the purchase of the property in question was furnished by me, and should have been invested in my name in the first instance. It was irresistible with Bostwick to appear in a *front seat*, and he was always sure (if not positively restricted) to work his name to the front, no matter at whose cost. John Bostwick at the time was absolutely penniless. Even the expenses of his trip to Chicago were paid by me. The transaction in question is an old one, but I believe I have letters, documents, &c., that will explain the whole transaction. The whole thing, as far as I am concerned, is ridiculously false and absurd. But I refrain from particulars. I shall *defend* in proper time and in proper form. It occurs to me, if the projectors of this *chance*-ry undertaking had applied their skill to dramatizing Cock Robin and put it on the stage under *gas*-light, they would have realized more money than they are likely to out of this affair. Yours, &c., JOHN M. KRUM.

—A lady called upon Mrs. Maria Richardson, of Summerton, Mich., recently, and, after chatting for awhile, the latter asked to be excused a moment and went up stairs. Soon the caller observed blood trickling through the ceiling, and, following its direction, found Mrs. Richardson with her throat fatally cut. Her visit was not altogether a pleasant one.

KANSAS.

Approach of the Senatorial Agitation.

A Glance at the Leading Aspirants—The Conquering Hero Coming.

Calling of Witnesses for the Caldwell Investigation.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 2, 1873.

The Kansas Senatorial agitation—I believe it is no longer called a contest—is about to commence. The Legislature will convene on the 14th inst., and, from that time till the second Tuesday of the session, the uproar will be interesting. The coming of

SENATOR POMEROY

is the event just now. Legate is already here, direct from Washington. He comes as a forerunner of the Senator,—a sort of John the Baptist of the occasion. It has been said of the Senator that he lives in Boston, and that his visits to Kansas are something like the visits of angels, "short and bright." This time he promises to stay with us two weeks, provided "mortality's not too weak" to bear a visit of that length.

There is a possibility that Mr. Pomeroy may yet have a formidable rival in the person of

THE HON. C. W. BABCOCK,

who is President Grant's Private Secretary's brother. His name has been mentioned in connection with the position of United States Senator very frequently of late, and some of the strong politicians look upon him with favor, and have addressed letters inviting him to become a candidate. Replies to these letters have amply demonstrated that Barkis Babcock is willing. Mr. B, however, invariably admonishes his friends to "go slow" and await developments. Doubtless Mr. Pomeroy would prefer Mr. Babcock to any other of his adherents, and perhaps the admonition to go slow was suggested by the Senator.

I. S. KALLOCH,

another gentleman who aspires to the position of United States Senator, is away up in the confidence and affections of Pomeroy, but away down in the affections and confidence of the people. Hence he is not considered to be a leading candidate. Mr. Kalloch is also from Boston, and there is a prevailing desire to have a Senator from another locality. Of all the aspiring individuals, Kalloch is the ablest.

THE HON. D. P. LOWE,

who was re-elected to the House of Representatives last fall, wants to go to the Senate. Mr. Lowe has honesty and ability. He is a Protectionist throughout, has a horror of Free Trade, and voted, two years ago, to retain the duty on salt. Withal, he is a good man, and Kansas could do a worse thing than elect him. Mr. Lowe lives in this State, the southern part of it, and will gain some strength by reason of his residence in that region.

GOVERNOR JAMES M. HARVEY

has more supporters among the members of the Legislature than most people accredit him with. His home is in the western part of the State Harvey will get 20 votes on the outset, and perhaps add to that number. If the Governor has any qualifications for the place, he has been very successful in keeping them beyond the observation of his most intimate acquaintances. His reputation for honesty is excellent, but honesty alone will not elevate a man in Kansas.

COLONEL PHILLIPS,

Representative-elect to Congress, is another aspirant for Senatorial honors. He did excellent service in the cause of Freedom, as correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, during the Border struggle against the extension of Slavery He is a gentleman of talent and culture; but there is a universal desire among the citizens to see what kind of a record he makes in the House before bestowing Senatorial favors upon him. He has many friends, but few supporters.

There are many well-informed people who profess to believe that Senator Pomeroy's re-election

IS IN DOUBT,

and cite the fact that he will have no more than 35 votes on the first ballot to illustrate how very easy it would be to overthrow him by a combination of the remaining 98 members of the Legislature. There will be a combination of the anti-Pomeroy members, and, when it is organized, I have no doubt that Mr. Lowe will disclose more strength than any other man in the combination; but it will hardly embrace more than 50 members. About all of Kalloch's supporters will vote for Pomeroy if Kalloch is pushed out of the way. Pomeroy will certainly get 4 or 5 votes from the Leavenworth delegation, that will be cast for somebody else on the first ballot. In a direct contest between Lowe and Pomeroy, 7 of the 10 members of that delegation will vote for the latter. Harvey's friends will divide about equally for Pomeroy and Lowe. At present, it looks as though Mr. Pomeroy's defeat

COULD NOT BE ACCOMPLISHED.

It is not wealth alone that gives the Senator prestige, but, with it, a belief that he can get his friends appointed to office by simply asking the President for the appointments.

SENATOR CALDWELL

will take little interest in the contest He has numerous little troubles of his own to ocupy his leisure time. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate was in this city yesterday, summoning witnesses to appear in Washington by the 10th instant, and testify before the Congressional Committee appointed to inquire into the manner of Caldwell's election. KANSAS.

THE FIRE AT PORTLAND, OREGON.

Loss Over Half a Million Dollars.

The Portland (Oregon) *Herald* of Dec. 24 has a long account of the great fire in that city on the 22d. "It appears that the Chinamen in a wash-house were engaged in boiling some coal tar and pitch, with which they intended repairing the roof of their shanty to prevent water from dropping through. While the tar was boiling, breakfast was called, and, with their proverbial foolhardiness, they left the combustible mass to take care of itself, and well did it do so. It commenced to bubble slowly, and finally, like a serpent, crawled over the edges of the pot into the fire. Up, like a fiery demon, sprang the flames, accompanied by dense volumes of suffocating smoke, startling the Chinamen from their meal, and causing them to run like startled deer into the street. The flames spread to an adjoining wood-yard, and thence to the buildings in the vicinity, and for hours defied all resistance. Says the *Herald*:

"The fire along Alder street had been checked by the explosion [in a drug store], but the flames on the river side still continued to extend, and soon the direful news spread that the next block north must go. This caused the concentration of all the force of the Department at the foot of Alder street. At the same time, by the authority of the Chief Engineer and the Mayor, the following telegram was sent to Vancouver, Oregon City, Salem, Albany, and Eugene, viz.: 'Send us all the available fire-help possible. Our city is burning up.' On lightning wings this message flew, and soon responces came: 'We are coming.' The glad tidings that help was on the way cheered the tired limbs and despondent hearts of the firemen, who had been hard at work for nearly four hours. The flames in the meantime had spread along the wharf and communicated with some 300 cords of firewood piled on that adjoining, viz.: Harbaugh's wharf. On the wharf mentioned, which is between Washington and Alder streets, stood, in addition to several wooden buildings, four fine brick stores. The first of these was occupied by Walling as a steam-power printing office, and this was soon a mass of flames. Onward spread the flames, and their wild laugh seemed to be borne on the winds, which howled in fearful concert, for miles around. Cheeks now blanched in earnest, and with one accord all said, "We are gone." From Walling's to H. L. Hibbard's flour store, then to J. B. Congle's saddlery warehouse, and then to C. Hopkins' hardware store the fiend led its demons, in every instance adding thousands of dollars to the already great amount lost. The flames had, as we have written before, now reached to the centre of the block between Washington and Alder streets. In the rear of these houses were 300 cords of wood in flames, and they in turn soon communicated to the wooden buildings adjoining. The whole east side of this block was burning, the last house on the corner of Front and Alder streets was in flames, when the welcome whistle of the steamer Vancouver was heard, and in a few minutes the Vancouver Fire Department were at the scene of the disaster and at work. The E. N. Cooke soon after arrived with the Oregon City Fire Department, who also lent a willing hand. All the fire force now available turned their streams full upon this spot, as it became apparent that if the fire was not stayed here there could be no limits placed on the extent of damage likely to ensue. Providentially, at this point the wind, which had been blowing a gale from the southeast, subsided and veered to the westward, at same time accompanied by rain. This caused a sigh of relief to escape from all hearts, for it then became apparent that Portland was saved,—saved from any further calamity just at the present time. Now that the danger of any spread of the flames was over, people began to look around and contemplate the magnitude of the disaster. For more than three long, weary hours the fiery element had control over our city, and at times threatened to destroy it entirely. The fire was now under full control, and our firemen, worn out and tired, could hope for rest.

Assistance, as we have said, came from all quarters in response to the despatches sent early in the morning. When the telegrams were received at Vancouver, Captain Turnbull, of the Vancouver immediately placed his boat at the disposal of the Fire Department. Vancouver Engine Company No. 1, with apparatus and hose, came over, arriving here at 1:30 p. m., and rendered effective service. At 2:05 p. m. the steamer E. N. Cooke arrived with the Orange City Fire Department, consisting of Columbian Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Cataract Hose Company No. 1, and Fountain Hose Company No. 2. These arrivals inspired our well-nigh dispirited fire-boys with fresh courage and hope, and led them to further deeds of valor. At 4 o'clock the train from the south on the Oregon & California Railroad hove in sight, with three platform cars added to the regular complement of coaches. When the railroad ferry-boat arrived on this side, this fresh reinforcement was found to consist of Capital No. 1, Tiger No. 2, and Alert Hook and Ladder No. 1, of Salem, and Crescent No. 1, of Albany. As all these brave and gallant fellows—who had left their own homes to come to our aid when the cry for help rang out—hurried up the streets *en route* to the place where the besom of flame had just passed they were greeted with cheers from both male and female, and by the whistles of our steam engines. Reporting at once to Chief Engineer Williams, they were placed in positions where they could more readily assist in extinguishing the flames. The Oregon Steam Navigation Company's steamer Oneonta, at an early hour of the day, rendered some efficient service. She was run up close alongside of Vaughn's wharf, and attached two lengths of hose to her donkey engines. With these she continued to throw water on the burning mass until it was discovered that the vessel was in danger of destruction, when she was hauled off.

The further progress of the fire, if it had gone beyond the American Exchange, had been provided against by General Canby, U. S. A., commanding this Department. He directed guys and ropes to be fixed around the piling of the Oregon Steamship Navigation Company's wharf, that, in case the above hotel took fire, the Company's steamers, which had steam up, could pull the entire block into the river. Preparations had also been made to blow up buildings on the anticipated route of the fire.

"Orders had been issued, when it became apparent that the fire was beyond control, to have the Emmet and Washington Guard and the artillery go on duty to prevent vandalism. Through the watchful care of the soldier-boys and extra policemen appointed, much valuable property was doubtless saved from destruction. At 2 o'clock p. m. a company of regulars arrived on the scene, but their services were not required. The burnt district was guarded until long after dark.

"When the firemen began to tire, a raid was made among the Chinese population and they were pressed into service. At first they rebelled, but, finding what was wanted, with a very few exceptions they manned the brakes and worked with a will."

The *Herald* gives the following statement of losses and insurance:

Losses on stock	$339,210
Losses on buildings	196,800
Total	$536,010

"Against this we have an insurance of $94,540 on stock and $31,500 on buildings—making in all $125,000. This would leave a loss of about $410,970.

"The losses are divided about as follows:

Liverpool, London and Globe Company	$18,000
Union of San Francisco	11,500
Home Mutual of San Francisco	28,000
Imperial of London	30,000
Phoenix of Hartford	30,000
Total	$123,500

"Leaving a couple of thousands for other companies.

"About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the engines ceased playing, and all danger was over. Naught remained to mark the place where, for nearly five hours, the relentless demon of fire held his fierce holocaust, except charred and moldering ruins, tottering walls, and blank, denuded buildings. The snow had fallen just heavy enough to coat the place with a white shroud, and appeared to render it more desolate, sad and dreary. But we have one consolation, slight though it is, still left us—that no families, except perhaps half a dozen, were rendered homeless, and also that Portland will build up her 'Burnt District' in a remarkably short space of time.

"Unhappily for several families, and also for the records which this disastrous conflagration may leave, there is a sad side connected with it, without counting the number of persons financially ruined. With the explosion and falling of walls several of our noble fire-laddies were seriously (three or four fatally) injured, and a rumor is current that two were killed.

"This fire is not without its moral. Oregon fir-wood, it has been demonstrated, will burn, and it is unsafe, therefore, to let the Chinese boil tar and pitch inside their houses."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Milwaukee breweries made $2,251,590 worth of lager-beer in 1872.

—The donations to Harvard University, since the Boston fire, aggregate $124,461.50.

—Among other things that Wells & Fargo's firm is not responsible for as carriers, are the following, as printed in their regulations: "Nor for any loss or damage by fire, the acts of God, or of Indians, or *any other public enemies* of the Government."—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

—A Kansas man dropped a little note to a neighbor's wife, inviting her to meet him under the pale silver moon. The husband got the note first, and kept the appointment. Two doctors have been at work on the Kansas man, in whom they found a rich lead mine.

—Louisville boasts of a small boy who made a steam engine out of an oyster-can and two pieces of old lead pipe. His father will soon be compelled to make a coffin out of a raisin-box, to accommodate the remains of this young genius when his steam engine blows up.

—We learn from the East Saginaw (Mich.) *Enterprise* that the preliminary steps have already been taken for the construction of large iron steamers, to run upon the transit line between Pere Marquette and Manitowoc, which are to be built of sufficient strength to make the trip safely at all seasons of the year, and are to be finished and furnished in elegant style.

—A New Haven revivalist the other night painted the future state of the wicked in gloomy colors, and, saying that his father died a very wicked man and had gone to hell, was proceeding, when a young man rose to go out. The preacher at once announced that there was a young man going straight to the flame burning region, when the seceder stopped and coolly asked: "Well, Elder, don't you want to send some word to your father?"

—Professor Tyndall has just perfected a new machine which is likely to have a better sale than his more celebrated prayer-gauge. It is a respirator for firemen, in which the solid particles of the densest smoke are arrested by films of cotton wool wetted with glycerine, and the most pungent gas by layers of charcoal. By this simple means, firemen can remain within burning buildings for upward of an hour at a time with safety and comfort, so far as their respiration is concerned.

—The Indianapolis *News* says that a gentleman of that city has made an agreement with his wife that he will give her $100 if she can eat a quail a day for thirty days. She has the privilege of cooking the bird in any manner, of eating it at any time of day she chooses, but one quail she must eat each day. She has got through with eighteen, and bids fair to win the wager. The theory is that quail soon nauseates, and the proudest stomach quails before the task of devouring one daily. A similar wager was made and won in Washington two years ago, but the winner got quail enough to last him the rest of his life.

—It is stated that a Belgian publisher has in press a book purporting to give the letters received by the Grand Duke Alexis from ladies, during his sojourn in this country. These epistles, it is further said, were all contained in a single trunk, and, with a large lot of miscellaneous Archducal baggage, confided to a valet at Havana, to deliver in St. Petersburg. All the chests, save the one packed with the letters, the servant forwarded to the Russian capital, and the contents of the stolen trunk he sold to the Belgian publisher, who announces the novel volume. It is reported that the Russian Government has demanded the extradition of the rascally servant. Justice would seem to demand the punishment of the greater criminal, the book-maker.

LONDON.

Another Contest in the Church of England.

Some Christmas Books---"Grotesque Animals"---Hepworth Dixon.

The Mormons and the Silver Mines---Buckle on the United States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Dec. 13, 1872.

ANOTHER CONTEST IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

A gentleman who was in conversation, the other day, with the ablest and sincerest of the chiefs of the Conservatives, was asked what time he allowed for the continued existence of a State Church. "Oh! about three or four years," he replied; "and what do *you* give?" "It all depends upon Mr. Gladstone's health," was the answer. Perhaps his Lordship really meant what he said, but there is no reason to believe that Mr. Gladstone has any notion of the sort. He never has until he is pushed on, and then he suddenly serves the new article of his creed with passion. To-day, the question of the Church and its rulers is forced upon us by yesterday's contest at Oxford respecting the appointment of Dean Stanley as one of the Select Preachers before the University. The excellent Dean is fond of expatiating to his laical and Dissenting friends upon the breadth of the Establishment. He delights to picture an institution as comprehensive as the world; and, at times, he really seems to believe that every shade of opinion, from the extremest Ritualist to the extremest Rationalist, can be very comfortable together in the Establishment, although the members use a common service, and express their belief in a common formulary. Yesterday's proceedings show that the boast is not, at any rate, unchallenged.

Dean Stanley is exceptionally well circumstanced as a representative of free inquiry in the Church of England. If he can be ostracised, who shall escape? He is a favorite with the Queen, and will be near to the Throne; he has a strong hold upon English society by the captivating character of his books; and he has brought the language of evasion to such a state of perfectness that he never shocks any one outright. He is a contributor to the *Times*, and enjoys the powerful support of that organ of the Philistines; and he has intimate friends in the offices of all the best journals. He is, personally, very agreeable; all his paths, in fact, "run over with fatness." To attack him is to bring down a host. Yet it is tried. I cannot profess any sincere surprise. I cannot see why Bishop Colenso, without any Court favor, is to be scouted and sneered, while Dr. Stanley, with the same opinions, is to bask in the sunshine. Besides, the worthy Dean is too fond of smooth things. He avoids what is definite, and insinuates rather than asserts. He has had none of the burden and the heat of the day.

In point of fact, there ought to be no "University sermon" at all. By recent legislation, the Universities are deprived of an ecclesiastical character. Legally, they are not Church of England any more than they are Roman Catholic or Unitarian; nor is there any reason for providing the members with a particular service. Let each seek for himself, amidst the many shades at Oxford, the pattern which he most admires. It is time to have done with these special privileges of a particular sect. The Dean triumphed yesterday, not from the toleration of the Convocation, but from a common fright of the voluntary principle. The principle of the Establishment is in danger, and Dr. Stanley is one of its strongest advocates. Not that they like him or his opinions, but that they like the State Church the more. Hence his majority.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

While the butchers are hanging immense blocks of beef in their windows, and poulterers the long bodies of huge turkeys; while the grocers are heaping up piles of raisins, and while holly is beginning to greet us from behind plate glass,—the booksellers display the food for the mind in profuse and attractive fashions. Books are pouring out from the head stores. Among these is a curious work called "Grotesque Animals," invented, described, and portrayed by Mr. G. W. Cooke, the Royal Academician. With an immense knowledge of the anatomy of animals, Mr. Cooke has put together parts of marine animals, insects, zoophytes, land and sea monsters, etc., in an alarming manner. Those who have seen the plates declare that never since the old Dutch painters portrayed the temptations of St. Anthony has there been such a confused and yet coherent set of horrors, all in the true spirit of grotesque caricature. Mr. Hepworth Dixon will not admit he is crushed by the condemnation of his late works, and he announces "Anne Boleyn" as confidently as though "Spiritual Wives" had not been the subject of an action for libel. The literary remains of the late Miss Susan Ferrier, author of "Destiny," &c., are about to be prepared for publication. Miss Ferrier died in 1854. Her correspondence includes letters from Sir Walter Scott and John G. Lockhart; and her Commonplace Book has unpublished compositions of Scott, Thomas Campbell, and other eminent poets.

When the Free Trade Congress holds it sittings here, next summer, a strenuous attempt will be made to interest the delegates in international copyright and uniform international postage.

THE MORMONS AND THE SILVER MINES.

A capital book called "The Mormons and the Silver Mines," by an Australian colonist, and a Fellow of the Royal Geological Society, just out, deserves to be reprinted in the States. The author, Mr. J. Bonwick, is very free in his criticisms, and they are worth reading and discussing. Mr. Bonwick saw no reason, when at Salt Lake, to think that the religious system of Mormonism was losing its power, but he detected, as he believes, many signs of the impending destruction of the practice of polygamy. The geological portion of the work is the most important. The increasing investments of English capital in American mines makes us curious on the subject of metallic resources. In 1870, the amount of English capital in foreign and colonial mines only reached two millions, while the year after it was eleven millions. The present year has a still larger investment. Nevada and the whole neighborhood of Morman-land have already absorbed so much British capital that the mines are more British than American. Dr. Bonwick offers several considerations for investors. He believes that the time has come when mining ventures in the silver-land around the Mormons have more certainty about them than some other supposed safe modes of investment; but he describes the injuries which should precede a deposit of dollars. A vast field of enterprise will open, he says, some day in Nevada, Utah, etc., for hydraulic operations. When the supply in the caverns below can be utilized, "not only will mining be a glorious success, but this American desert will become a harvest home, and blossom as the rose."

THE LATE MR. BUCKLE UPON THE UNITED STATES.

Three volumes, consisting of miscellaneous and posthumous works by the late Mr. Buckle, were issued to-day, under the editorship of Miss Helen Taylor, step-daughter of Mr. John Stuart Mill. Part of the first volume consists of "Fragments," made up partly of notes for books, such as he afterwards might have entered in his Commonplace Books; partly of the first rough form in which he was in the habit of putting his ideas upon paper; and partly of those portions of the original statistics of his published published work which he had not incorporated into it. One of the fragments is made up of rough notes upon America. It is sufficiently interesting, from the character of the author, and from the singular curiosity attaching to the new volume, to be repeated in full, and here it is:

AMERICA.

The fault of the Americans is the opposite of the French. With them, liberty has outstripped skepticism. Read the long account of America in volume 3 of Alison's History of Europe, and for proof of the great influence of the clergy, see page 317. Hence we find that their only original works have been on jurisprudence. On the intellectual independence natural to the Democratic mind, see "Wahrheit und Dichtung," in Goethe's works, Band 11, Theil 11, p. 192.

In 1775 Congress undertook an expedition against Canada, and Colonel Arnold summoned De la Place to surrender, "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." In 1774, General Lee writes that, latterly, even the manners and appearance of New Englanders have been changed, their slouching appearance having become erect and firm. In 1773, it was said that not one in one hundred of the American merchants knew anything of French. In 1838, the Americans were greatly impressed with the importance of spreading education. See a classification of the works published on the United States in 1835. The Americans have more newspapers than all Europe put together, but the style is wretched. The United States are unhealthy; and, little attention being paid to improving their towns, the Americans are short-lived; hence the prevalence of young men with violent passions, etc.

The Americans have done much for establishing public libraries. On the extraordinary increase of the United States between 1840 and 1850, see Statistical Society, Vol XV., pp. 65, 66. The white population is increasing more rapidly than the black. The Americans, in 1851, had 10,289 miles of railroad, while in Great Britain and Scotland there were only 7,000. Comte well says that the reason why slave States, as Virginia, have produced politicians, is because ability, being never turned into manufactures, trades, etc., has no vent but in politics. Segur, who was in America in 1782, speaks very highly of the elegance of American women.

Bancroft says that, in 1754, Washington, by "repelling France from the basin of the Ohio," began the revolution by beginning the movement which freed America from France and the "institutions of the Middle Ages." On the proportions of American population in 1754, see Bancroft, vol. 1, pp. 144, 145. In 1754, the English clergy sent out to America to hold livings were "too often ill-educated and licentious men." The English forbade the Americans to print a Bible; and "No trace of an American edition of the Bible, surreptitious or otherwise, previous to the Declaration of Independence, has been found." In 1765, John Adams says, "A native American who cannot read and write is as rare an appearance as a comet or an earthquake." Bancroft says, "The exceedingly valuable history of the American Revolution, by Gordon,"—an able American writer, who is unfavorable to slavery,—says that a belief in the inferiority of race is "an opinion which the most philosophical of the citizens of the South conscientiously maintain." The greatest astonishment was felt at an African girl being able to read in eighteen months, Lord Brougham says, "The never-ceasing state of party agitation,—there being no office from the highest to the lowest, from President to Penny Postman, which may not be changed at each renewal of that high functionary's term." This must educate the people in the art of organization, &c. Lord Shaftesbury says, "All the powers of Government are consigned to the younger persons;" and he mentions a letter from a friend of his, who writes, "I have travelled over a considerable part of the Union, and I do not hesitate to say that, during the last two months, I have not met with a single old man who was in a hale condition." On the energy shown by the Americans in codifying their laws, see pp. 195, 197. On persecution of Quakers in America, about 1660, see Fox's Journal, vol. 1, pp. 496, 499. This was hearsay; and Fox, who was in America in 1672, and gives an account of his visit (which ends at vol. 11, p. 167) does not mention any persecutions.

COUNTY MATTERS.

Proposition to Establish the Office of Mechanical Superintendent.

Report of the Committees on Finance and Equalization on the Amendments to the Tax Law.

The County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President H. B. Miller in the chair. There were present the following Commissioners: Ashton, Bogue, Clough, Crawford, Galloway, Herting, Harris, Harrison, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Russell, and Singer.

THE OFFICE OF COUNTY MECHANIC.

A communication was received from the Building Committee, recommending the appointment of an agent to inspect and attend to applications by Judges and other employes of the county for repairs to the county building, at a salary to be fixed by the Board.

Commissioner Crawford opposed the creation of a new office, and thought that the work could be done better by a Committee of the Board. The tax-payers demanded more working on the part of the committees.

Commissioner Bogue thought it would be economy to create such an office rather than pay the five members of Committee $5 a day each for their services.

Another Commissioner spoke excitedly on this subject several times and at great length.

The matter was temporarily laid over.

AMENDMENT TO THE TAX LAW.

Commissioner Bogue, from the Joint Committee on Finance and Equalization of Taxes, presented a voluminous report, as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The Committees on Finance and Equalization of Taxes, to whom was referred the communication of the County Attorney, in regard to proposed changes in the Revenue Law, have had the same under consideration, together with other matters of interest to the county, and beg leave to report that there are three modes provided by the Constitution whereby revenue may be raised for county purposes, viz.: 1. A tax without limit as to amount to pay indebtedness which existed at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, which tax can be used for no other purpose. 2. A tax of 7½ mills for general purposes. 3. A tax in addition to the above when authorized by a vote of the people of the county. The county is authorized by law to issue bonds to the extent of half a million of dollars, but a sinking fund must be provided for paying the interest on these bonds, and to discharge the principal in twenty years out of the 7½ mill tax. A careful estimate shows that this 7½ mill tax will be required for the ordinary county purposes; and that it will be impracticable to provide for the payment of the bonds out of this tax. Your Committee then assume that the Reform School grounds, when sold, will provide for the erection of the Criminal Court House and Jail; that the 7½ mill tax will take care of the ordinary affairs of the county; that the old indebtedness is provided for by the Constitution, leaving no fund with which to join with the city in the erection of the Court House. But to raise such a fund, your Committee are of the opinion that a resort should be had to the vote of the people for authority to levy a greater tax. The question then presented is—1. Whether a tax shall be levied at once, sufficient to rebuild with, or at least a tax each year for four or five years; or, 2. Whether the bonds of the county shall be issued and the money raised at once, and the sinking fund provided by a tax to be spread over the period of the life of the bonds. The objections to the first mode are: 1. That a direct tax in order to be available must all be collected within a very short period, and it will be an unnecessary burden upon the people. 2. That the Court House is supposed to be for the benefit of the public for all time to come, and it is fair and equitable that the values which will in the future be added, should pay a portion of the cost, inasmuch as they will in common with present values have the benefits. Your Committee are of the opinion that the best mode is to issue the bonds and to ask the people to vote a tax to be extended over the period of the life of the bond. When we consider that within fifteen years the assessed value of the property of the county will double, it is safe to say that a tax of 1½ mills average will be all that is required. They therefore recommend the passage of a law which will authorize the people to vote a tax to pay the bonds, such tax to be distributed through a period of 20 years. Your Joint Committee further recommend the passage of a law providing for a County Assessor, whose salary shall be fixed by the Board. It will cost no more to the county than the present mode of preparing the Assessor's books, while many thousands of dollars will be saved to the county, and by requiring the Assessor to make all necessary corrections, so that all property shall be properly described and fairly assessed; and by giving the public an opportunity to inspect the books, very many of the difficulties will be remedied which now obstruct the collection of taxes. Your Joint Committee are of the opinion that the time for collecting the tax of 1872 should be extended. The importance of this will be apparent when we consider the present stringent condition of the money market, the fact that a large portion of the tax-payers are now out of employment, and the further fact that the tax of 1871 is yet being collected. Your Committee further report that inasmuch as the county is charged with the care of the county poor, the Board ought to have power to select the Poor Master in the several towns. The law allows each juror (in Coroner's inquests) $1 per day, being 75 cents more than formerly. We are of the opinion that no fee should be allowed. Your Committee recommend that the County Attorney be directed to prepare bills, under the direction and supervision of the Joint Committee, embracing the foregoing resolutions, and that our Senators and Representatives be requested to secure the passage of the same.

The report was concurred in.

OPENING BIDS.

A discussion then arose upon the feasibility of opening and considering bids for supplying the county, during which the "lobby" outside ran wild, pending which the Board adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As an indication of the war on stink-pots that Hyde Park proposes to wage, the following is a copy of the notice that has been served on the P. & Ft. W. R. R. If this notice is unheeded, it is proposed, to-morrow and thereafter, to have the police arrest any man in charge of trains conveying offal into Hyde Park, and if such men have not the money to pay fines imposed, they will be put in our lock-up till such fines are paid. The notice is as follows:

HYDE PARK, Jan. 6, 1873.—*W. C. Cleland, Esq., Gen. Passenger Agent P. & Ft. W. R. R.:* Dear Sir: By resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Hyde Park, I am instructed to rigidly enforce our ordinances relating to nuisances. Among the ordinances upon this subject which I have ordered our police officers to enforce, on and after to-morrow, I call your attention to the following, viz.:

CHAP. II., SEC. 7.—No person shall transport, carry, haul, or convey any offal, dead animals, or other offensive or unwholesome matter or material into or through the Village of Hyde Park; any person who shall be in charge of or employed upon any train, or team, carrying or conveying such matter or material, into or through the Village of Hyde Park, shall be subject to a fine of not less than $5, nor more than $50 for each offence.

We desire to occasion no inconvenience to the railroads extending into or through our village, and so give you timely notice that Hyde Park will submit no longer to be the dumping ground for the offal of Chicago. Yours truly, C. M. CADY, President of the Board of Trustees.

BANKRUPT INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Opinions of Attorneys Submitted to Judge Blodgett.

A Few More Witnesses Examined in the "State" Matter.

In response to an invitation, several lawyers, representing bankrupt insurance companies and their creditors, met in the United States District Court, yesterday morning, to give their reasons why claims in which no "proof of loss" had been filed should be allowed. Judge Blodgett occupied the bench.

Mr. Horton, attorney for the Fireman's, said there were three classes of claims to which he objected: first, where no proof of loss had been filed, either with the Company or the Assignee, under the policy, and no proof of debt filed before the Register in Bankruptcy; second, where proof of debt had been filed before the Register within the year limited in the policy, but no proof of loss filed with the Company; third, where proof of loss had been filed with the Assignee, and objected to, and no proof of debt filed with the Register. His objection to their allowance was that the policy provided that no recovery should be had unless the proof of loss be made to the Company and suit commenced within one year from the time of loss.

Colonel Walcott said his view was, that when any creditor of a corporation or individual filed a petition in bankruptcy against such corporation or individual, there be commenced a suit against it or him for the benefit of all other creditors, and if the suit resulted in a decree of bankruptcy, he was entitled to the benefits. No legal or equitable claims could, in his opinion, be barred before the exhaustion of the assets.

Mr. Mitchell represented a case in which, after the loss occurred, and previous to the Assignee being appointed, the Secretary of the Company, the Mutual, waived the necessity of furnishing a proof of loss. The question to be decided was, whether the Secretary had the right he assumed. The Register had refused to allow the claim. Mr. Mitchell desired to make no argument.

H. H. Anderson, for the claimants, contended that the clause in the policy limiting the time within which suit might be brought to twelve months being a condition, should be construed strictly against the Company, it being the obligor, and the clause itself being much harsher than the statute of limitation which had always been strictly construed against the debtor, and, therefore, only a suit in a court of law or chancery was barred by the clause; and that a court of bankruptcy was neither, but a creature of statute, with forms and proceedings entirely different and unknown to courts of law and chancery. That United States Courts of common law were bound by State statutes of limitations, and bankruptcy courts had several times held that they were not bound by such statutes, and had allowed claims to be proved which were otherwise barred. He claimed that the parties to the contract did not contemplate bankruptcy proceedings when they made this stipulation, and that it did not, and should not, apply to them.

Mr. Smith urged that the limitation clause in the policies was binding. He could not imagine how the inability of a company to pay its debts should excuse a creditor from taking the necessary steps, within the specified time, to establish his claim against the bankrupt.

George W. Smith, representing William Sprague and Robert Law, who have claims against the Mutual Security, said notice of loss, as required by the policy, was given, but, through some mistake, or a supposition that no proof would be required, it was not made. When the Company was adjudicated a bankrupt, his clients supposed all proceedings, so far as the Company was concerned, were unnecessary. Subsequently, however, within proper time, proof of debt was made to the Register, but the Assignee, he understood, objected to the claim. The question was whether there had been a compliance with the requirements of the policy. He took the position that, after the filing of the petition to adjudge the Company a bankrupt, any proof of debt to the Company would have been unnecessary, because, after that time, the officers of the Company had no authority either to relieve or bind themselves.

The Court said he would reserve his decision.

THE "STATE" MATTER.

The matter of the Loan and Trust Bank against the State Insurance Company was resumed, yesterday morning, before Mr. Register Hibbard.

Mr. D. W. Keith testified that his firm had had a policy in the Company for $5,000, which was adjusted for $4,400. He sold the claim; to whom, he did not know. A gentleman called in the store, and said 10 per cent was all the Company would pay. He would not know the man if he were to see him. He did not know Mr. Van Inwagen. Mr. Keith's impression was that the man was buying for the Company.

Abijah Keith, partner of the last witness, was unable to give any further information. He assigned the policy, but did not know for whose benefit it was assigned.

Henry W. King had had a policy for $5,000, adjusted for $4,000, and sold it for $500 to a broker by the name of Goss, whom the witness supposed to be acting for himself. He was told by the broker that the price he offered was all that the Company could pay, and that he wanted to use the policies as a set-off against the Company. He had talked to Mr. Hurlbut, President of the Company, prior to the sale.

Mr. Ayer objected to this testimony, and the objection was sustained, Mr. King stating that he did not intend to revoke the sale.

In the afternoon, Mr. David Blakeley said the *Post* Printing Company had a policy for $3,000. J. B. McMullen, their business manager, took the policy, and deposited 10 per cent to the credit of the Company. That was all he knew of it.

The Court then adjourned till this morning.

The North Carolina Outlaw Gang—Another Swamp Angel Gone.

Brief mention has been made of the death of Andrew A. Strong, of the North Carolina Swamp Angels, for whose capture the officers of Robeson County offered $1,000 and the magistrates of the State of North Carolina offered $5,000 more. Strong and "Steve" Lowery were, it will be remembered, the only survivors of the infamous "Lowery gang" of outlaws who some time ago caused much trouble to the neighborhood. An account of Strong's end is given as follows:

"On Thursday, at Eureka, a small town about eight miles from Wilmington, a crowd of nondescripts, but few of them probably of more than average honesty, was gathered in a store at the station. One of them, a negro, secreted in his pocket a number of locks belonging to the store, and a clerk named William Wilson, seeing the theft, demanded the return of the locks, and the thief resisting, they were obtained by force. About an hour after this, Andrew Strong, who had evidently been drinking, came into the store and ordered Mr. Wilson to leave the county, swearing that if he did not he would kill him. The young man informed him that he would do so, whereupon Strong left the store. About 5 o'clock he returned more intoxicated than before, and repeated his commands, telling Mr. Wilson that if he found him there at 6 o'clock in the morning he would certainly kill him. After saying this the outlaw turned to leave the store, and as he did so Wilson raised a double-barrelled gun and discharged one barrel at the outlaw, planting eighteen buckshot in his neck and head. The body of the outlaw was, in spite of the protestations of his friends, delivered to the Sheriff of the county, and Wilson received the reward. "Steve" Lowery is now the only survivor of the gang of "Swamp Angels."

Important Arrest.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, Jan. 3.

Many of the readers of the *Sentinel* will remember that about two years ago a man named John J. Crider, a resident of Greenfield, Indiana, who was doing business as a merchant in that village, reported that while *en route* East to buy goods, he had been robbed at Richmond, Indiana, of $30,000. It was subsequently proven that he had made a transfer of his stock of goods in order to swindle his creditors, and that this story of his having been robbed was simply a dodge to allay the suspicions of his creditors, and to excite their sympathies, that he might the better play his little game. But creditors, and especially Eastern creditors, are not so easily gulled. Their suspicions were excited and a vigorous inquiry instituted, when it was found that Crider was a swindler. On the facts in the case being made public, Mr. Crider suddenly left the hamlet of Greenfield for green fields and pastures new in the boundless West. A reward of $1,000 was offered for his recapture, and descriptive circulars announcing the fact, sent all over the country. Last night a Michigan Sheriff, from Adrian, passed through Indianapolis with Mr. Crider, and he will be held to answer, in Greenfield, the charge of perjury and embezzlement.

HESING'S SUNDAY LAW.

Hesing and the Special Council Committee Have a Meeting.

Hesing, Through Ald. Stout, Submits a Compromise Section.

Hesing's Substitute Adopted by the Committee.

Hesing's Failure to Draw the Mayor Into His Net.

The Common Council Special Committee on the Sunday Liquor Question held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Ald. Stout in the Chair. There were present Ald. Schmitz, Cannon, McClowry, Brandt, Eckhardt, Coey, and Richardson.

Besides the Committee, Ald. Sweet Mahr, Tracey, Powell, Schaffner, Cullerton, and A. C. Hesing and others, were present during the session.

The monster petition of the Personal Liberty League, containing about 28,000 names, was before the Committee, as was also a remonstrance, signed by 27 persons, against the repeal of the existing law.

Ald. Stout submitted a substitute for Section 3, Chapter 34, of the Revised Ordinances, as follows:

SECTION 1. If any person shall keep open any saloon before the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the Sabbath Day, or shall keep open any bar or place where intoxicating drinks are or may be kept, or shall sell or retail any intoxicating drinks before the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the Sabbath Day, or shall keep an ill-governed or disorderly house, or suffer any person to play at cards, or any game of chance on his premises for any valuable thing, such person on conviction shall be fined in a sum not less than $10 nor exceeding $100.

Also the following substitute for Section 1, Chapter 51:

Insert after the word "liquors," and before the word "upon," in the tenth line of the 1st section of Chapter 51, the words "before the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon,"

Ald. Cannon moved the adoption of the substitute.

Ald. Brandt seconded the motion, and it was carried without a dissenting vote.

Mayor Medill now made his appearance, and was handed the substitute just adopted. After reading it, he inquired if any action had been taken.

Ald. Stout stated that it had been adopted unanimously by the Committee.

Ald. Coey denied that he had voted for it.

The Mayor said that, as the Committee had adopted the measure, it was unnecessary for him to offer any remarks.

Ald. Stout invited Mr. Hesing to speak.

Mr. Hesing declined for the same reason.

Ald. Cannon moved a reconsideration, in order that the Mayor might give his views.

This was done, but still the Mayor refused to make any remarks, saying that this was not the place for him to express his views.

Mr. Hesing said that the ordinance should be submitted to the Mayor before its adoption by the Committee. He would prefer not to speak on the subject until it was known whether the Mayor was disposed to accept any modification of the existing law.

Mayor Medill said that he thought that whatever was done on this question should be postponed until the Common Council had completed the revision of the ordinances. It would be wiser not to insist upon it now, for it was a matter of so much importance that it stood in the way of the completion of the revision, which was vitally necessary. The question of a modification of the existing Sunday Liquor law was one on which there was a serious difference of opinion, and which was giving a great deal of excitement. In his opinion, the question could not be definitely settled at this time, but, after the revision of the ordinances was completed, it could be taken up on its own merits, and disposed of as an independent consideration. His personal opinion, as a citizen, was already known, but it was not for him, acting in his official capacity as Mayor, to say how he should act before he knew what the action of the Common Council was to be. He did not feel like saying to the Committee what he should like to have done, or what he should not like to have done, and he should not indicate any views on the question further than that it would not be desirable to pass upon it now.

Ald. Brandt said he had hoped that a compromise could be effected with the Mayor. He wanted to speak for the poor working man as well as for the Church people. He was born a Christian and baptized a Christian, but he could see no wrong in allowing the workingman his Sunday privileges.

Mr. Hesing, being called upon, said, with Martin Luther, the founder of the so-called Protestant religion,

Who does not love wife, wine, and song,
Lives a fool his whole life long.

The person who works during the whole week should have some time for recreation and amusement. Sunday was his only opportunity, and the only place where he could meet his neighbors and exchange opinions with them were the places proposed to be closed. The poor laborer could not invite his neighbors to his crowded tenement; his richer and better-informed neighbors would not invite him to their houses; and where else could he meet them? The right that he had to go to church in the morning, he must have to take his family to a place where they could enjoy themselves. The people who live in palaces had a right not to be disturbed, but, when the law was enforced on the saloons, he should claim that other laws should be enforced. On Sunday last, the speaker was detained twenty-five minutes by a railroad train at a crossing. A policeman stood there compelling people to wait twenty minutes longer than the ordinance allows the railroads. A powerful corporation could violate the law, and occupy the street with impunity, but the citizen must wait. Passing along on Clark street he saw lewd women, half naked, exposing their persons in daylight, in view of police officers, and yet the law in this respect was not enforced. But it was enforced against the poor laboring man when he undertook to enjoy himself quietly and inoffensively on Sunday. The laboring classes were bound to have their rights; it could not be withheld from them. When the Puritans come out of church they hand around the whiskey jug. He knew this to be so. While it was the duty of foreign-born people to Americanize themselves, he was glad to see them Germanizing the rest of the community to some extent, even that the worthy Mayor could now and then step out and get a glass of beer. The only salvation to this country was to remove the duty from light wines and beer, and let them become the beverages of the land, instead of the fiery whiskey which Americans affect. He believed that the proposed compromise would be acceptable to all classes, with the possible exception of the Fowlers and Kittredges and their few followers. If the saloons were closed at church-going time, opened in the afternoon, and closely watched by the police to prevent disorder, there would be no offence to anybody. He had been asked by Americans in Europe why they could not have such orderly and respectable places on Sunday in America. They could have such places if the law officers would adopt the right course. The Germans were a law-abiding people, but when they saw the railroads occupying the streets, merchants the sidewalks with their goods, houses of ill-fame protected, the sidewalks covered with ice and snow, and no steps taken to correct these evils, they did protest against the discrimination against themselves. The Mayor was mistaken on this question when he said it had not been voted upon, because it was well-known that at the last election every Republican Aldermanic candidate was called upon to give a pledge that this Sunday law should not be enforced rigidly against the people who desire some recreation on the Sabbath Day. He predicted that fifteen wards out of twenty would vote for this right. If he had a right to take a glass of beer he would have it, and would fight for it.

Mayor Medill said he wished to reply to some of Mr. Hesing's remarks concerning alleged violations of law which had come under his notice. He could promise that, if Mr. Hesing would furnish the name of the policeman who stood by and saw the performances of the lewd women without making an arrest, he (the Mayor) would see that the officer was cited to appear before the Board of Police for trial, and if the facts proved to be as stated, he would be severely dealt with beyond a doubt. He would esteem it a great favor if Mr. Hesing would furnish the name or number of the officer.

Mr. Hesing replied that he did not know the man's name, but supposed it could be ascertained what officer travelled that beat at the time in question. With reference to the obstruction of the crossings by railroad trains, he would make a suggestion, which, if carried out, would save the city its half of the expense of building viaducts. This was, that if the police were instructed to arrest every engineer found guilty of remaining on a crossing over five minutes, the railroad companies would be glad to build viaducts at their own expense.

Mayor Medill replied that when this ordinance, limiting to five minutes obstructions of crossings by trains, was passed, there was not one-tenth as many trains entering and leaving the city as there are now. Railroad business had increased so enormously that streets were necessarily blockaded by trains, and he could see no remedy for it excepting by a system of viaducts. Arrests had been made for violation of this ordinance, but the cases were appealed by the companies and heard of no more, it being claimed that the business of the roads rendered it impossible to comply with the ordinance. In the cases of all the new roads admitted to the city, they had been compelled to agree to build viaducts whenever required by the Common Council, and if they failed to do it, he should ask the Council to pass an ordinance so strong that they would be compelled to construct the viaducts.

Mr. Hesing said that the case of the railroads was precisely parallel with the Sunday liquor question. When the present ordinance was passed Chicago was a Puritanical city, but since that time it had grown to be a cosmopolitan city.

The Mayor declined to allow himself to be drawn into an argument upon this subject, but proceeded to the other points mentioned by Mr. Hesing. With regard to the neglect to enforce the ordinance relative to sidewalks and streets obstructed by snow and ice, he said that the Board of Public Works had already expended the amount appropriated by the Common Council for this purpose, and, having no more money, they could go no further.

Mr. Hesing inquired whether there was not an ordinance making it the duty of citizens to clear the sidewalks of snow in front of their premises.

The Mayor replied that he believed there was such an ordinance, but it could not be easily enforced in case of unoccupied lots, the owners of which were hard to find.

Ald. Richardson asked the Mayor whether he should veto the proposed amendment in case it should be recommended by the Committee and passed by the Council. It was of no use to pass it if it was going to be vetoed.

The Mayor took no notice of this interrogatory, but at once retired from the room.

Ald. McClowry said it was a question of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. If Sunday drinking was confined to liquor carried to houses, in twenty years children would be born drunkards.

Ald. Schmitz moved that the substitute be adopted by the Committee. The motion prevailed.

Ald. Schaffner said he had hoped that Ald. Cullerton's substitute would be passed, in order that some expression might go to the people.

Ald. Sweet asked if Ald. Schaffner believed that the people would vote to keep open saloons on Sunday.

Ald. Schaffner said he believed that two-thirds of the people of Chicago were in favor of personal liberty of a certain kind. He believed that if the police had done their duty in reporting the disorderly saloons, and the Mayor his duty in revoking their licenses, this movement for the closing of the orderly and well-conducted saloons would never have been inaugurated. Total prohibition could never be carried out.

Ald. Sweet said the true democratic way would be to allow the majority to rule.

Ald. Schaffner said that a fair expression could not be obtained. Men who were in the habit of getting beastly drunk at other people's expense would vote to close the saloons, as would also the people, church-goers and members, who were rich enough to keep liquor in their houses to drink on Sunday. Therefore, he believed that a majority would vote to close the saloons on Sunday.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE LAW COURTS.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Peake Opdyke & Co., New York, petitioned yesterday for the bankruptcy of David Neuberger, as creditors on an unpaid note for $2,014.09, the Traders' National Bank joining as creditors on a note for $1,386.74 in favor of said Neuberger paid by them, drawn on A. Oberdofer, of Danville, which the bank has been unable to collect. Petitioners represent that a meeting of creditors has been held, at which creditors representing about $38,000 were present, when Neuberger stated his debts at $60,000 and assets at $20,000, the only explanation he could give of the deficiency being that he had been robbed by his employes to the best of his belief; that about one year ago Neuberger represented that he was worth $10,000 over and above all liabilities; and that they believe Neuberger has for a long time past been converting his assets into money and concealing the same. To this Neuberger filed a general denial of bankruptcy. The Court ordered the issue of the usual warrant of seizure, and an injunction restraining Neuberger disposing of any of his property.

R. E. Jenkins, Assignee in bankruptcy of H. E. Hubbard, yesterday petitioned the Court for an injunction enjoining Mary Hubbard, sister of the bankrupt, selling or encumbering Lots 53 to 69 inclusive, in Block 4, and Lots 5 to 32, except 22, 25, and 26 in Block 3, all in Lot 14, Block 24, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the south fractional part of Section 29, Town 39. These lots, the Assignee affirms, were worth, on the 21st of October, 1872, $16,000. The petition states that the sale of this land by the bankrupt to his sister, although dated Oct. 21, 1872, was not recorded until Nov. 15, 1872, a day or two preceding the filing of the petition in bankruptcy; that said Mary Hubbard was at that time, and still is, in Europe, and that the sale was part of the bankrupt's plan to cover up his property so as to keep it from the reach of his creditors. The injunction was granted.

Cochrane, McLean & Co. yesterday petitioned the Court for the bankruptcy of R. & A. D. Murray, of Peru, LaSalle County, creditors for goods supplied on three notes of $443.21 each, and three notes of $443.22 each; claiming on account of that claim and on account of the debtors having offered to compromise the debt referred to for fifty cents on the dollar, as well as all their other indebtedness, their stock of goods at Peru being valued at between $35,000 and $40,000, and notes and accounts at about $5,000. Petitioners further affirm that the debtors refuse to pay them more than fifty cents on the dollar.

Charles H. Baker, bankrupt, of Baker, Greig & Skinner, having applied for discharge, the Court, yesterday, ordered that, the proofs of debt made before Register Hibbard up to October, 1871, having been burned, and as the usual rule of the Court as to furnishing a list of creditors before discharge cannot be complied with, the Register proceed to take proofs again, and report in the usual way *de novo*, as to the creditors' consent to a discharge, and whether Charles H. Baker is entitled to a discharge.

Charles Charleston, a debtor to the Home Insurance Company, upon a stock note for $6,750, yesterday, petitioned the Court to allow the sale of property held to secure the note, representing that he can obtain therefor a sufficient sum to enable him to pay into Court $4,000 over and above all indebtedness, including taxes, on the land.

In the matter of Leander Rockwell, a bankrupt, a protest was yesterday filed against the confirmation of Washington M. Wells as Assignee, alleging certain irregularities as to the sale of part of the estate, and the Court directed a reference to Register Grant, to take such evidence as might be necessary, and to report the result.

The executors of Samuel A. Way, deceased, yesterday petitioned for the bankruptcy of Leon Goldsmith, trading as L. Goldsmith & Co., at 71 South Canal street, as creditors on a note of $808, and they allege that another note of $146.50, in favor of Bliss & Terry, also remains unpaid. They further allege that the debtor has left the State.

Mr. Rollo, Assignee in bankruptcy of the Merchants' Insurance Company, was yesterday directed by the Court to pay $500 solicitors' fees to Eldridge & Tourtelotte out of the proceeds of the estate.

Jacob Landeck, yesterday, filed a petition for the bankruptcy of George Hanslein, of 291 and 293 North avenue, as creditor on a note for $653.50. The petitioner alleges that the debtor has made no secret of his state of solvency.

A first meeting of the creditors of —— Fleming, a bankrupt, will take place at 11 o'clock this morning for the purpose of electing an Assignee.

Oloff Frenell, of New Windsor, Mercer County, yesterday filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His debts are under $4,000 and assets under $2,000.

John Sims, whose bankruptcy was recently prayed for, was yesterday adjudicated bankrupt, and David J. Mitchell was appointed provisional Assignee.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Maria Gilbert's suit against Franklin B. and Mary C. Williams was yesterday restored in the Circuit Court. Plaintiff, a widow, affirms that, on the 10th May, 1870, the defendant, Franklin B. Williams, sold for her Lot 10 in Amos Twitchell's Subdivision of Block 123, in School Section Addition, for $6,000, and received that amount, accounting to her only for $5,000, for which he pretended he had sold the property, being unable to obtain more. Plaintiff sues for the $1,000 which she alleges her agent to have appropriated.

Judge Farwell yesterday commenced hearing the cause Sleeper v. Doty & Mittimore. The plaintiff sues the defendants for a quarter share in the profits of a patent in a car-axle, arising for the use of the patent in foreign countries. His quarter of a share for this country alone is worth quarter of a million.

John Ortlepp brings suit for $5,000 damages, resulting from an assault, against Christian Tasnor and John O. Felker, alleging that the latter beat him about the head with a wagon stake, on the 24th of November last, at the intersection of South Union and Eighteenth streets.

Nathaniel J. Brown yesterday procured an attachment in the Circuit Court against Edward Brown, of California, for the support of his wife and children for the past two years, the defendant having deserted his family and left them totally unprovided for.

Hitchcock, Dupee & Evarts, for the Occidental Insurance Company, yesterday filed pleas in a number of suits, principally defending action on the ground of the suit not being brought within twelve months, as required by law.

H. T. Steele, Esq., and F. Denison, Esq., newly appointed Masters in Chancery (Superior Court), will commence doing business this morning. Mr. Steele's office is at No. 143 Monroe street, and Mr. Denison's in Brian Block.

Richard and Jerome Booth yesterday procured an attachment on a coal transaction against Andrew and A. P. Burton and S. P. Longstreet, alleging that they paid the latter firm $996 for coal, which the latter now refuse to deliver.

Judge Porter will decide on the demurrers to the declarations in the insurance companies, well-known to the readers of THE TRIBUNE under the head "What is a contract."

Judge Rogers yesterday ordered a writ of attachment to issue againt John B. Miller, a juror, for not appearing in Court to perform his duty as a juror yesterday morning.

An application was made in the County Court, yesterday, by Mary Meagher, for the appointment of a guardian for John C. Meagher, alleged to be a habitual drunkard, and continued till the 16th inst.

Judge Drummond left, last night, for Milwaukee, to preside at the United States Circuit Court there. His Honor will probably be absent two weeks.

The property of the *Free Press* Printing Company was taken in distraint for rent, yesterday, at the suit of John Morris, for $250.

The charge of conspiracy against Fuller, Ramforth & Barnes was yesterday passed till to-day. The amount involved this time is $1,200.

J. H. Mott & Co. replevin the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company for 175 barrels of flour, branded "Stone Mills."

Judge Hopkins is expected to arrive in town to preside in the District Court to-day.

The call, before Judge Porter, will be 15 to 18 inclusive, and 20 to 35 inclusive; 14 on trial.

ATTORNEY'S RECORD.

COMMON LAW.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—(*Blodgett J.*)—Lauren Riggs et al. v. Jeremiah Collins et al.; mandate from Supreme Court filed, and leave to file copy of record; order for execution, etc.—Wm. B. Morris v. John Dirst; same. 392—Lindsay v. Goodrich; demurrer to pleas overruled, and defendant to file bill of particulars as to matters in second and third pleas.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—(*Blodgett, J.*)—856—Woodward v. Howell; ten days to answer original bill.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—(*Rogers, J.*)—376—Wilcox v. Erie Railway Company; time to file bond and exceptions thirty days. 351, 352, 353, and 354 set for Saturday; jury waived, and submitted to Court. 1,554—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company v. Peterson et al.; trial as to Greenwood set for first Monday in February. 2,417—Little v. Dalton; judgment of Dec. 8, 1869, restored. 1,804—Barker v. Parmley; George W. Lozier justifies as bondsman. 901—Federlin v. Excell; rule on defendant to plead, etc., on 5 days' notice. 54—Ames v. Goldsmith; judgment, $300. 182—Simpson v. Miller; jury trial; verdict for $150; motion for a new trial. 298—Patterson v. [illegible]; jury trial. (*Tree, J.*)—G. N. 5,453—McCormick v. Brown et al.; dismissed by plaintiff.—Walsh v. Trustees First Presbyterian Church of Hyde Park; jury trial resumed.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—(*Porter, J.*)—3,595—Rothbarth v. Schnell; order of Jan. 4 set aside. 2,035—Wallace v. Broat; judgment on verdict. 2,605—Rothschild v. Enterprise Insurance Company; judgment, $2,500. 1,698—Goldstein v. National Insurance Company; leave to file narr in lieu, etc., and rule on defendant to plead in 15 days. 2,330—Gardiner v. Montgomery; leave to file petition in lieu, etc. 1,920—Dismissed by plaintiff. 2,080—Smith v. Reis; judgment, $278. 3,536—Hirsch v. Loomis; leave to plaintiff to reply in 4 days. 490—O'Donell v. Phoenix Insurance Company; dismissed by plaintiff. 3,882—Horner v. Schman; same. 2,119—Boettscher v. Booth; judgment. 2,238—Farroll v. Richley; cause placed No. 2 on February calendar. 2,282—Mears v. McEwen; passed, to be taken up on one day's notice. 2,246—Clark v. Greenlee; jury trial; verdict for plaintiff, $87.50. ——Lorenzo Stevens v. James M. Walker and Wirt Dexter; leave to file record from Supreme Court in lieu, etc. 2,265—Oethoff v. Knur; suit dismissed for want of prosecution and judgment. 2,272—Donohue v. Eisenderth; jury trial; jury to separate. 3,862—Crowley v. Rogers et al.; dismissed by plaintiff.

CHANCERY.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—(*Blodgett, J.*)—689—Macnab et al. v. Wait et al.; complainants' exceptions to answer set for hearing third Monday of this month. 761—Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company v. Dunham; default and reference to Master. 772—Same v. Beeler; same. 702—Same v. Crawford; dismissed by complainant. 709—Same v. Nason; same. 744—Dismissed by stipulation at defendant's costs.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—(*Williams, J.*)—536—Russell et al. v. Russell; Commissioners' report filed and confirmed, and decree. 642—Koehler v. Breidt; leave to file supplemental bill making heirs of Julius Breidt parties defendant. 264—In the matter of the petition of Joseph E. DeHaven, guardian, etc.; Geo. F. Blanki appointed Receiver; bond $1,000. 230—Loomis v. Loomis et al.; Master's report filed and confirmed. G. N. 5,441—Gilbert v. Williams; leave to file bill, etc., de novo, and defendants to plead in 20 days.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—(*Gary, J.*)—1,135—Sutherland v. Parkins, time to plead, etc., extended till 20th inst. 1,125—Tennig v. Hahn; same till 20th inst. 1,130—Severing v. Bartenschlaeger; injunction dissolved, and bill amended by change of names. 1,168—Stow v. Hirsh; time to plead extended till 20th inst. 1,112—Jackson v. Pearson; same order. 873—Powers v. Powers; jury trial; defendant found guilty of adultery.

BANKRUPTCY.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—(*Blodgett, J.*)—1,957—Merchants' Insurance Company; order on the Assignee to pay Eldridge & Tourtelotte, solicitors, fees amounting to $500. 2,178—Leon Goldsmith; entered usual rule to show cause, etc. 2,179—Oloff Fenell; same. 2,180—George Hanslein; same. 2,080—Harvey R. Green et al; leave to withdraw proof of claim of Adam Robbins & Co., and substitute proof of same claim v. Green & Co. 1,557—Charles H. Baker et al.; order directing new proofs before the Register. 2,181—R. & A. D. Murray; entered usual rule to show cause, etc. 1,839—L. A. Littlefield; report of Jonathan Tefft referred to A. B. Coan to take proofs as to correctness thereof. 2,004—Home Insurance Company; petition of Charles Charlestown to sell real estate securing note of $6,750, and pay proceeds thereof (after liquidating taxes and incumbrances), $4,000, into Court. 2,118—Leander Rockwell; filed protest against confirmation of Washington M. Wells, as Assignee, and referred so much thereof as touches irregularities in sale of goods by Wells, as Provisional Assignee, to Register Grant, to take proofs and report. 2,152—H. E. Hubbard; entered injunction restraining sale of lots by Mary Hubbard. 2,172—John Sims; adjudication by default; David J. Mitchell appointed Provisional Assignee.

PROBATE.

THE COUNTY COURT—(*Wallace, J.*)—Wm. D. Winer; inventory appraisement and award approved. Iver Lawson, same. Mary Connelly; inventory and appraisement approved. Samuel M. Myers, minor; guardian's account approved. Nellie Wilkinson, minor; same. Elma Howell; executrix's account approved. Andrew T. King; inventory and appraisement approved. Robert S. Galloway; final account of administrator approved; proof of heirship, and order to distribute balance of estate. James Munro; executor's bond of $3,000 approved. Nicholas Alt, minor; guardian's sale confirmed. Hy H. Ayer; one week to answer application to sell real estate. Geo. F. Bacon; appraisers appointed to appraise partnership assets of Willard Bacon & Co. Edward W. Griffin; inventory, appraisement, and award approved. Heinrich Kruse; same. Francis Pasdeloup; inventory and appraisement approved, and alias citation to surviving partner, returnable 15th inst. H. W. Albee, et al., minors; J. W. Barker appointed to sell real estate. John Thompson; administration to John Adrianson; creditor; bond, $675.80. Caroline A. Hammond; inventory and appraisement approved. Edwin G. Eastman; will proven, and ordered to be recorded. Algernon S. Swearinger; inventory and appraisement approved. M. and F. Hurley; guardianship to Mary Hurley; bond of $4,100. George Granger; inventory, appraisement, and award approved.

Regular adjudications of estates where there are no claims, as follows: Elizabeth Gannon, Cornelius Twomey, Mary A. Clayton, Mathias Simon, Louis Cohn, Bulah Larison, Curtis Murton, Jeremiah Spary, Peter Schemmells, John Trainer, August Kurinski, Timothy Collins, Justus Schafer, John Fussey, Sarah Flynn, Ira A. Shurtleff, William D. Winer, Lucius Rumrill, Jeannette G. Frisbie, Duncan Macnab, Caroline A. Hammond, Mark W. Sawyer, and Edward W. Griffin.

Regular adjudications, with claims, as follows: Charles Letz; regular adjudication and claim of Henry Hach allowed. Wm. R. Day; same, and claims of C. Day and C. H. Jordan allowed. Louis A. Kormondy; same, and claim of C. and J. J. Knickerbocker and Samuel J. Bowers allowed. Samuel V. R. Hickox; same, and claims of [illegible] J. Rogers, Dr. C. G. Smith, and W. M. Mayo allowed. Iver Lawson; same, and claims of J. W. Freer, P. A. Thompson, Nelson and Benson, and Joseph Bossie allowed. Frederick A. Lord; same, and claim of Toney Corney, C. M. Hotchkiss and Palmer, H. C. Cole and C. H. Jordan allowed. Cornelius Peterson; same, and claims of K. Clausen, L. Jansen, and A. Clausen, allowed. Hannah Kruse; same, and claims W. Hohne, Frederick Barthing, D. Kruse, J. Henry Lawson, F. and A. Miller, Dr. T. Wermgh, and Carl Koenig, allowed.—Fredk. Foss; same, and claims of A. Schulz and L. Garratts, allowed.—Geo. Grange; same, and claims of Chas. Grange, Jas. E. Drom, Geo. Young, W. D. Sturtevant, and Treasurer of the Township of Orleans, approved.—Silas W. Port; same, and claims of D. M. Overlook, R. and J. Gaw, A. Overolli, Dr. W. T. Atkins, Wm. Brown, Victor Walter, Matthews & Matlett, Matthews & Corder, Matthews & Havill, and Bertha Schroeder, approved.

CRIME.

THE CRIMINAL COURT—(*Booth J.*)—A petit jury empanelled for this week.

556—Baker, burglary (breaking into a railroad car and stealing a box of boots.) jury trial; verdict, not guilty, and defendant discharged. 559—John Brown; burglary; jury trial; 2 years in the Penitentiary. 605—John Maloney; larceny; 3 years in the Penitentiary.

NEW SUITS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—5,439—Mathias Schafer v. Peter Schafer; ejectment, $500. 5,440—John Ortlepp v. Christian Tasnor and John O. Felker; case, $5,000. 5,441—Maria Gilbert v. Franklin B. Williams and Mary C. Williams; notice of restoration of bill, etc. 5,442—Richard and Jerome Booth v. Andrew and A. P. Burton, and S. P. Longstreet; attachment for $996, paid for undelivered coal. 5,443—Nathaniel J. v. Edward Brown; attachment for support of deserted wife and family, $2,600. 5,444—Theodore and Carl Wolf v. Emil Deitsch; assumpsit, $250. 5,445—Joseph J. Mitchell, William S. Brown and Elisha Thompson v. Samuel Degan; assumpsit, $2,000. 5,446—John H and John M. Mott v. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company; replevin. 5,447—Hy. C. Durand, Calvin Durand, Heman G. Powers & Fred H. Powers; assumpsit $1,500. 5,448—Annmon & Co. v. Geo. Zerngibl; appeal. 5,449—Leonhardt v. Sansum; appeal. 5,450—Same v. same; same. 5,451—M. B. Jott & Bro. v. Alonzo Phelps; assumpsit $500. 5,452—John Morris v. Free Press Printing Company; distraint for rent, $250. 5,453—James McCormick v. John S. Brown and Toney Wright; case $3,000; notice to restore cause. 5,454—W. Knapwarst, surviving partner of Knapwarst & Co., of Manitowoc, Wis., v. Martin & Walker; assumpsit $1,500. 5,455—Edmund Dunn v. D. Keating, Charles G. E. Prussing, Benj. E. Gallup, and Hetty H. R. Green; petition for mechanic's lien on Nos. 337, 339, and 341 State street. 5,456—Oloff J. Ulmann v. A. J. Gibbons; appeal.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—41,887—E. F. Knight v. B. F. Shipley and J. D. Shipley; confession of judgment on a note of $250. 41,888—George Sackett v. Daniel F. Buckley; bill to correct deed. 41,889—Robert Burrows v. French Vault Light Manufacturing Company; appeal. 41,890—Warren A. Wells v. Chicago City Railway Company; case, $5,000. 41,891—Curtis T. Camp v. Eugene S. Pike; assumpsit, $500. 41,892—John Johnson v. C. & N. W. Railway Company and C., M. & St. P. Railway Company; case, $1,000. 41,893—G. H. C. Williams & Co. v. Joseph McCullum; assumpsit, $1,000. 41,894—Wm. Dewar v. Jane Foster and John Foster; case, $1,000.

PERSONAL.

Colonel Isaac L. Storer, of Boston, is at the Sherman.

Captain A. B. Conger, Fulton, Ill., was at the Sherman yesterday.

Dr. George W. Fish, editor of the Saginaw *Daily Enterprise*, is in this city, *en route* to California with an invalid son.

H. T. Steele, Esq., recently appointed Master in Chancery of the Superior Court, will enter upon the duties of his office this morning.

The following were at Anderson's European Hotel yesterday: F. L. Hoppin, Janesville, Wis.; H. B. Biggs, Erie, Pa.; F. H. Hurlbut, Seneca, Kansas; B. F. Pixley, St. Joseph, Mich.; J. A. Nicolls, Bloomington; E. S. McCaughy, Gilman, Ill.

The following were at the Briggs House yesterday: Leroy Payne, Bloomington; S. B. Hall, Aurora; B. F. Bridges, Durfield, Mass.; R. Morehouse and wife, Janesville, Iowa; S. J. Anthony, Valparaiso; Mrs. L. Scott, Naperville; John Baxton, Minneapolis, Minn.

The following were among the arrivals at the Tremont yesterday: Edward DuBarry, Baltimore; M. H. Williams, Dixon; J. S. Tryan, New York; J. H. Dunham, Salem; W. H. Stevenson, Freeport; J. Windal and family, L. Locer and wife, New York.

The following were among the arrivals at the Gardner yesterday: James N. McDonald, St. Louis; D. O'Neil, Chicago; O. J. Stough, Hinsdale; John P. Manny, Rockford; E. Q. Pardee, Waterloo, Ind.; William P. Lynde, Milwaukee; George J. Sherman, Titusville, Pa.; C. Hamilton, Rock Island; J. Arlington, Rock Island.

The following were at the Sherman yesterday: W. F. Corbin, Philadelphia; A. G. Davis, San Francisco; W. E. Ellis, Eau Claire, Wis.; F. H. Hurlbut, Seneca; George W. Earle, Boston; John H. Overly, Cairo; E. A. Young, St. Paul; C. B. Newal, Springfield, Mass.; B. W. Blakley, Newark, Ohio; F. B. Farewell, St. Paul.

The following honorable gentlemen, members of the Illinois Legislature, were at the Briggs yesterday: J. M. Patterson, J. E. McPherran, Sterling; James C. Brown, Geneva; N. S. Carlisle, Hampshire; S. G. Moran, Elgin; A. M. Herington, Geneva; Joseph Atley, Dixon; R. Bishop, McHenry; James P. Galloway, Freeport; C. W. Upton, E. Gridley, Waukegan; O. Curtis, Belvidere; S. D. Wilder, Elgin. Their hasty departure yesterday evening for Springfield was construed to mean that they were fearful of the evil influences of Chicago after nightfall.

Brassey, the great English contractor, built, during his life, 6,780 miles of railway.

George Ripley, of the New York *Tribune*, is seeing his 71st winter.

Mr. Harlow, the new Secretary of the State of Illinois, has appointed R. C. Johnson, of Springfield, Chief Clerk in the Department.

Colonel W. E. Merrill, of the Army, is to be married, the 9th instant, to Miss Margaret E. Spencer, of Cincinnati.

F. M. Boser has been elected Cashier of the National Marine Bank, St. Paul, in place of C. S. Bunker, resigned.

Mackey, State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, holds over until there can be an election by the people.

The Rev. Edward O. Bartlett was installed, Jan. 1, successor of Dr. Todd, at Pittsfield, Mass.

John S. Clarke, the comedian, is said to have lost $60,000 by the failure of the Bowles Brothers in London.

The Governor General of Canada will arrive, the 9th, in Montreal, to take up a residence of some length in that city.

Henry Clews relaxes at the Arcadian Club, New York, of which he is Treasurer. The majority of the Arcadians are Bohemians.

Professor Hitchcock, of Amherst, thinking to gain a day, left the steamer at Halifax, and at last accounts was snow-bound east of Bangor. The steamer arrived at Boston on time.

Susan B. Anthony feels so confident of getting the full term of three years, for illegal voting, that she prefers to remain in prison now while awaiting sentence.

Two vacancies exist in the New York Commission of Appeals, and it is understood that John H. Reynolds, of Albany, and Alex. S. Johnson, of Utica, will be appointed.

David Rumsey, of Bath, N. Y., has been appointed to the place on the bench of the Supreme Court made vacant by the appointment of Judge E. Darwin Smith to the place of Judge Johnson, deceased.

Major William G. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant General, and Major O. M. Poe, United States Engineers, have been called to the personal staff of General Sherman, *vice* Colonels F. T. Dent and Horace Porter, resigned.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, is expected to preach the sermon at the consecration in Philadelphia, 9th, of the Rev. Dr. William H. Hare, as Missionary Bishop to the Indians; and on that occasion Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska, will be one of the presentors.

E. E. Norton, formerly of New York, is named as likely to serve out the fag end of Kellogg's present term in the United States Senate, for Louisiana. The term ends March 3, after which Kellogg, or Durell, or Casey, or some other "good and true" man, will take the seat.

Alonzo B. Cornell, the friend of Conkling, had a New Year's Album of 300 photographs (Grant, Wilson, Conkling, Weed, Dix, *et al.*), and on the massive lock are the words, "A Tribute to Earnest Faith;" also the text: "The Lord is on my side; I will not fear; what can man do unto me?"—*Psalms, cxviii.*, 6.

A Strange Fertilizer.

The *Scientific American* describes a strange fertilizer. At Stratford, Connecticut, where mosquitoes are as thick as a fog, lives an ingenious Yankee, so they say—believe it who may—who puts these insects to profitable uses. He has invented a large revolving scoop-net, covered with lace, which is put in motion by a windmill, water-power, or steam. The lower half of the scoop is placed in water. The upper half moves through the atmosphere, and at each rotation draws an immense number of the "squitoes" down into the water, where they drown and sink to the bottom. Every revolution draws in an ounce of mosquitoes, or a ton for 32,090 turns of the machine. The mosquitoes thus collected make a splendid manure for the land, worth $40 a ton.

THE CRIMINAL CODE.

Mr. Charles H. Reed's Proposed Amendments.

Draft of a Bill to Be Submitted to the Legislature.

The following is a draft of a bill in relation to the criminal code of this State, prepared by State's Attorney Reed, to be submitted to the Illinois General Assembly at an early day:

A BILL for an act in relation to the criminal code and amendatory thereof.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That in all criminal cases where an application is made to the Court for a change of venue, the Court shall have the right and power to grant or deny the same, and a denial of a change of venue shall not be considered or reviewed in any other Court.

SEC. 2. The voluntary drunkenness of the accused at the time of the commission of the crime charged shall not be allowed to be shown or proved before the jury, nor shall the same be considered or received by the jury as an excuse, extenuation, or mitigation of the crime charged in the indictment.

SEC. 3. In all criminal cases where the defence of insanity is interposed, the burden of proving such insanity to the satisfaction of the jury shall devolve upon the accused.

SEC. 4. Hereafter the jury shall not have the right to fix or determine the punishment of any person found guilty in any criminal cause. Such punishment shall only be fixed and determined by the Judge.

SEC. 5. It shall not be a cause for challenge of any juror in any criminal cause that such juror has formed or expressed an opinion in the cause on trial upon rumor, or upon any statements of any newspaper or newspapers; provided such juror shall state under oath that he will be governed in arriving at his verdict by the law and evidence alone.

SEC. 6. In all criminal cases it shall be discretionary with the Court whether or not it will grant a continuance to the defendant or defendants; and the refusal to grant such continuance shall not constitute any ground for exception or error.

SEC. 7. No judgment of conviction in any criminal case shall be reversed by the Supreme Court for any technical error; nor unless it appears from the whole record that there is reasonable doubt of the guilt of the person convicted.

SEC. 8. No *supersedeas* shall be granted in any criminal case, except where it appears to the satisfaction of the Supreme Court, or to any Judge thereof, that there is reasonable ground from the record to doubt the guilt of the person convicted. And in every case where a *supersedeas* shall be granted, said Court or Judge shall, in the order granting the same, certify that it appears from the record that there is reasonable doubt of the guilt of the person convicted.

SEC. 9. The punishment for the crime of murder shall be death by hanging.

SEC. 10. All laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 11. Whereas an emergency exists by reason of there being no sufficient law on the subjects contained in this act; and whereas the cause of public justice requires this act to take effect immediately, therefore this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

—A Milwaukee paper has this delicate personal item: "Those who know nice old Mr. Wilson, of this place, personally, will regret to hear that he was assaulted in a brutal manner last week, but was not killed."

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

E. GRABE........DIRECTOR.
WM. W. SEGUIN........BUSINESS MANAGER.

Tuesday, Jan. 7, W. Vincent Wallace's favorite Opera of

MARITANA.

Miss Rose Hersee	as	Maritana
Miss Zelda Seguin	as	Lazarillo
Mr. Eugene Clarke	as	Don Cæsar De Bazan
Mr. Gustavus Hall	as	King of Spain
Mr. John Clark	as	Don Jose
Mr. Warren White	as	Marquis
Miss Maeson	as	The Marchioness
Mr. Bartleman	as	Captain of the Guard

Wednesday Matinee—DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.
Wednesday Night—BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Thursday—TROVATORE.
Matinee prices, Fifty Cents and One Dollar.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK of the great actress,

MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN,

Who will appear, for the last times, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday nights, and WEDNESDAY MATINEE, in her powerful rendition of

MEG MERRILIES.

Thursday—Last night of LADY MACBETH.
Friday—Benefit of MISS CUSHMAN.
Secure your seats and come early. Carriage entrance from Monroe-st., alley east of Theatre.
Next Week, Mr. & Mrs. Dion Boucicault.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

MACKIN AND WILSON
In their bouquet of gems.
The Red Pocketbook; Wanted, a Nurse; Peter Piper.
AN ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TO-NIGHT,
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA,

MARTHA,

With a remarkably strong cast; full and efficient Orchestra and Chorus, comprising fifty-two people, in its representation.
Tuesday—MARITANA.
Wednesday—BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Wednesday Matinee—DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

AIKEN'S THEATRE,

Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

Every evening until further notice. also Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Engagement of the popular actor

MR. JOSEPH PROCTOR,

Who will appear as MAURICE in the last new sensation, entitled

THE RED POCKETBOOK.

Friday—Benefit of JOSEPH PROCTOR.
Matinee Prices—Reserved Seats, 50 and 75 cents; Second Balcony, 25 cents.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Monday Evening, Jan. 6, every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the accomplished Vocalist and Actress

MISS MAUDE HILTON.

R. M. Carroll and his boys, Little Dick, The General, and Master Eddie, Lew Wallace, Miss Lelia Ellis Sappho, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Ellis, Bobby Newcomb, Miss Dora Dawson, John F. Fisher, and the Comedy Alliance in a choice programme, concluding with the thrilling Sensational Drama entitled LOLA.

NIXON'S.

Engagement of the Young American Artists,

MR. & MRS. A. O. MILLER,

In the dramatization of Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth's great "Ledger" story, entitled the

HIDDEN HAND.

A. O. MILLER in his celebrated character (with Banjo Solo) of........Wool.
MRS. A. O. MILLER as........Capitola.
An entire new company. A. O. Miller's celebrated Comedy Company.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

GREAT COMEDY BILL.

Monday, Jan. 6, 1873, every evening during the week, and on Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, Tom Taylor's sprightly, spicy, splendid Comedy,

BABES IN THE WOODS; or, Humming of the Beetles.

And the amusing farce, MR. & MRS. PETER WHITE.
All the favorites, including John Dillon (in both pieces), Jas. C. Padget, John W. Blaisdell, Miss Kate Meek, Miss Emma Olive, and Mrs. Howard Rogers.
In rehearsal, FATE.

SEANCES.

PROF. WM. M. FAY,

In his wonderful and startling manifestations every evening this week, at his residence, 236 Michigan-av. Admission, $1. Commencing at 8.

ROYAL PALM

BILLIARD PARLOR.

Choicest Liquors and Cigars. Warm Lunch from 12 to 2 p. m.

71 MONROE-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

William Dickinson having purchased the interest of Hiram Wheeler in the ILLINOIS RIVER ELEVATOR, the business of said Elevator will be carried on hereafter under the name and style of William Dickinson & Co.

GEO. ARMOUR & CO.

ANOTHER NEW CHROMO.

WHY THE HENS DON'T LAY.

A fine, humorous Picture that tells its own story, to be given away to each customer by THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO., 115 West Washington-st., and

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

1873. THE 1873.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

THE DAILY.

THE TRIBUNE enters upon the coming year in the occupancy of its rebuilt business premises, the new Tribune Building, in the heart of the restored business centre of Chicago, and is prepared, to a degree better than ever before, to fill and carry to a still higher standpoint

THE PLACE IT HAS CREATED IN JOURNALISM.

In its growth it has kept pace with the development of Chicago and the Northwest.

By the advancement in wealth, intelligence, and strength of the community it represents, new and constantly-increasing demands have been made upon its representative journals, and these THE TRIBUNE has in every case anticipated in its prompt collection of news by telegraph from all parts of the country, and by correspondents throughout the world.

The pioneer among Western journals in

THE LIBERAL USE OF THE TELEGRAPH,

It has overcome distance for its readers and placed before them each morning the more important news of the world.

As a home newspaper, with Chicago its own field, its large and competent Local and Commercial Corps have maintained a faithful and full presentment of

HOME AFFAIRS AND BUSINESS,

Giving especial prominence and careful collation to the prominent facts of GROWTH, PROGRESS, and TRADE, especially in the present era of our "GREAT REBUILDING."

Scrupulous care has been taken to secure accuracy and fullness to the

MONETARY, REAL ESTATE, AND GENERAL MARKET REPORTS,

In the leading staples of our city and section, making THE TRIBUNE

A DAILY NECESSITY

To every business man and merchant in a degree exactly proportioned to his interest in Chicago business affairs.

With these features the source of its constant and unvaried prosperity, as

A FAITHFUL AND VIGILANT MEDIUM OF CURRENT NEWS,

THE TRIBUNE has associated features that have placed it in the front rank of journalism.

With this record in its past, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is prepared to carry forward its standard, and, in the year to come, fulfil, as in the past, its recognized position as

THE LEADING JOURNAL IN CHICAGO.

Its staff of editorial writers, reporters, and correspondents, in its

NEWS AND LITERARY DEPARTMENTS,

At home and abroad, comprise the most trained and competent men in their calling, and, as heretofore, nothing will be spared in cost of transmission or expense of publication, to place the result of their labors in the most attractive shape before its readers. To this end the mechanical appliances of THE TRIBUNE are now unsurpassed.

ITS POLITICAL COURSE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE supported, in the recent election, the platform and nominees of the Liberal-Republican Convention, which met at Cincinnati on the 1st of May. The defeat of the candidates of that convention has not diminished, in any degree, the necessity for carrying forward its principles. We hold these principles to be essential to good government, to the prosperity of the country, and even to the permanence of republican institutions. We shall, therefore, continue to give them our hearty support and advocacy, and shall sustain the men who fitly represent them, whatever party designation they may wear. We shall give an impartial hearing to the Administration of General Grant, and shall support it in all acts which seem to us wise and useful to the country, as cordially as though it were an Administration of our own choice. In short, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will aim to secure

ABLE AND HONEST GOVERNMENT,

National, State, and Local, and to be an organ of Progress rather than of Party. It will endeavor to give to its readers the exact truth in all matters of public interest, accompanied by independent views and fair criticism.

OUR NEW EIGHT-PAGE FORM,

Presenting fifty-six columns daily, has been found most satisfactory to all classes of our patrons, by whom THE TRIBUNE is pronounced

THE HANDSOMEST NEWSPAPER ISSUED IN THE UNITED STATES.

The columns of THE TRIBUNE are the daily proof that the business and general public accord it the

FIRST PLACE AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

THE TRI-WEEKLY

Is in great favor with readers at a distance and in localities not reached by daily mails, presenting in one compact sheet the substance of two days' issues.

THE WEEKLY

Is now one of the largest weekly editions issued west of New York, a very handsome eight-page sheet, with fifty-six columns of matter, expressly selected and made up for this issue with a choice variety of

ORIGINAL LITERARY, ART, AND AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

It will continue in every respect to be made a Western Family Journal, equal in

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m.
Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati.
The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	10:30 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	10:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 58 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 5:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:00 p. m.	* 1:50 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 165 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	¶ 9:00 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:35 a. m.	* 5:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	¶*9:00 p. m.	¶*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	‡*6:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
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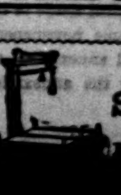
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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—The Louisiana Imbroglio—Washington News: Proceedings in Congress—Tone of Wall Street Yesterday—Advertisements.

SECOND PAGE—Washington Letter: The New Year Receptions—Evanston Matters—Kansas Letter: The Senatorial Question; The Leading Aspirants—The Fire at Portland, Oregon—Miscellaneous Items—London Letter: Another Contest in the Church of England—Cook County Matters—Bankrupt Insurance Companies.

THIRD PAGE—Hesing's Sunday Law—The Law Courts—Personal Items—The Criminal Code: Proposed Amendment—Tribune Prospectus—Railroad Time-Table—Advertisments.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: Governor Palmer; Scavenger Work; Current News Items—Notes and Opinion.

FIFTH PAGE—A Ruined Family: The Career of Edward S. Stokes—City in Brief—Council Meeting—Markets by Telegraph—Why Are Farmers Poor?—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Advertisements.

SEVENTH PAGE—Arizona Letter—Becky Sharpe Outdone: Pages from the Life of an Adventuress: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—Springfield Matters—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Railroad News—Board of Trade Annual Meeting: Election of Officers—Auction Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. The Seguin-Hersee English Opera Troupe. "Maritana."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of Joseph Proctor. "The Red Pocket-Book."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Charlotte Cushman. "Guy Mannering."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Babes in the Woods."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. "The Red Pocket-Book." "Wanted: A Nurse." "Peter Piper."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Dramatic and Musical Varieties.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Miller. "Hidden Hand."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—ORDINARY DRAWING every 17 days. Tickets, $28. J. B. MARTINER & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st., Box 4,685 N. Y. P. O.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

PLEURITIC CONSUMPTION.—BY DR. J. H. Schenck.—This variety of Consumption depends on an effusion into the cavity of the chest, from inflammation of the pleura. While the effusion into the cavity of the chest is going on the lung becomes more and more separated from the surface of the thorax, being gradually compressed by the accumulated fluid until it is reduced to a very small size, and more or less disorganized in its structure. While this is going on ulceration sometimes takes place in some parts of the pulmonary pleura and the corresponding substance of the lung, and an opening is thus made into the bronchial tubes, through which the effused seropurulent fluid is discharged by cough or expectoration. When this takes place, irritative fever, with night-sweats, frequent cough, emaciation, and, in short, all the ordinary symptoms of consumption supervene. This form of Consumption is generally the consequence of Pleurisy. It is characterized by a sense of oppression in the chest on lying down; difficult and hurried breathing in ascending stairs, or muscular exertion; short, disturbed sleep; short, tickling cough, aggravated on first lying down; spells of hurried and oppressed breathing after speaking, and generally more or less soreness of the external surface of the affected side of the chest. The patient is easiest when in a sitting posture, and, if requested to take a deep breath while in the erect position, he will generally do it with little apparent difficulty, but when he lies flat down, and draws a deep breath, he will complain of pain, tightness, soreness, load, or some kind of inconvenience on the chest. Death often occurs suddenly, and is almost invariably preceded by considerable swelling of the legs and feet. In some instances, after the effused fluid is discharged through the lungs, the progress of the disease becomes arrested, and the patient recovers to a tolerable state of health. When this occurs, the affected side of the chest contracts to a manifest degree, forming what Laennec describes under the name of contracted chest. Unless the progress of the disease is arrested, the difficulty of breathing becomes greater, and greater, until at length the patient cannot lie down at all, and remains in this state until he dies. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS are the remedies that will cure this and other forms of CONSUMPTION. Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Northeast corner SIXTH and ARCH-STS., Philadelphia, And by druggists and dealers generally.

[To be continued.]

C. C. COLLINS,

BOYS' CLOTHING,

184 AND 186 CLARK-ST.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, January 7, 1873.

The population of France has decreased, according to the last census, 366,935 since 1866. It now numbers 36,102,921.

The House, by a vote of 130 to 7, has ordered the doors of the Credit Mobilier Committee to be thrown open to the public.

The Common Council have ordered the addition of 75 men to the police force, and have postponed the consideration of the Sunday Liquor law for another week.

President Morrales, of Bolivia, was shot dead by his nephew, yesterday, on account, apparently, of political differences. A successor was at once elected by the Bolivian Congress.

We republish an article from the Iowa City *Press* on the reasons why farmers are so poor, and commend it to the attention of the Farmers' Convention which meets at Bloomington next week.

A meeting in Springfield, Saturday night, called a Soldiers' and Sailors' meeting, asked the Legislature to instruct Senators Logan and Trumbull to vote for the Bounty Land bill passed by the House.

The Finance Committe of the Senate has been instructed to report whether Secretary Boutwell has the right to issue legal-tender notes in place of the forty-five millions of bank notes cancelled by the act of 1866.

Senator Sumner for two weeks has slept only by the use of opiate injections under the skin. It is feared that he must soon retire from the Senate never to come back, and he has himself asked Mr. Wilson to state that his health will keep him out of his seat for some time.

A bill to deal with murderous insanity has been brought before the Ohio Senate. It resembles the bills prepared for the New York Legislature by Mr. Clinton, and by Mr. Reed, of this city, for our Legislature, in providing for the imprisonment of persons who escape conviction for murder on the plea of insanity.

The New York *Times* opposes annexation of the Sandwich Islands, but wants to know how it comes that the very same newspapers that condemned the proposed annexation of San Domingo now clamor for the annexation of those Islands. What newspapers? "Give it a name, Betsey."

The County Commissioners have concurred in the report of their Finance Committee, that to raise revenues for county purposes, such as building the Court House and the like, bonds be issued, and be paid for by a tax which shall be distributed through twenty years. They also recommend that the time for collecting the taxes of 1872 be extended.

Yesterday, just a year to a day after he shot Fisk, Stokes celebrated the anniversary of the murder by receiving sentence of death. He is to be hanged Feb. 28. When asked the customary question what he had to say before sentence was passed, he replied that the evidence on which he had been convicted was manufactured and perjured. A stay of proceedings will be asked for, and another trial obtained if possible.

New York, which had barely shaken off last week's snowfall, the heaviest of many years, was visited Sunday by a sleet storm, which wrapped the city in sheets of ice, making the streets impassable, covering the trees with mantles of frost, and hanging with such weight on the telegraph wires that they broke down within and without the city. Many of the streets were closed by the fallen wires.

A bill was introduced into the House, yesterterday, providing for the issue of $25,000,000 of National Bank notes in addition to the amount authorized heretofore. These notes are to be distributed to banks in States and Territories which failed to receive their due proportion of currency under previous apportionments, and they are to be secured by the deposit of bonds, as in the case of the other issues.

Through the exertions of Senator Stewart, of Nevada, the bill by which the Central Pacific seek to get Goat Island from the Government was referred, yesterday, to the Military Committee. In compliance with usual parliamentary procedure, the Goat Island bill should have gone to the Committee on Pacific Railways. It was not given to them, as Senator Casserly, of California, is a member of the Committee, and is strongly opposed to the job.

When the Indian Appropriation bill came before the Senate yesterday, loud inquiries arose as to the existence of the Teton Sioux. A communication was read from the Secretary of the Interior promising that further disbursements in that direction should be stopped until it was known whether they went to real or imaginary Tetons. It was stated that, of the $500,000 appropriated for them last year, $200,000 was still unspent.

"The only question," says a Washington correspondent, referring to the proposition that the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee shall throw open its doors, "is whether, as a matter of courtesy, this should not be left entirely to the Committee conducting the investigation." Certainly not. The Credit Mobilier scandal has long since ceased to be a question of courtesy; it is a question of cash, in which the people have an interest that is entitled to present consideration.

If the Illinois Legislature wishes to work intelligently this winter on the railway freight question, it should begin by ascertaining what is the carrying capacity of all the railways from this State to the Atlantic seaboard, and what is the amount of freight waiting to be carried. It would not take long to learn these facts approximately, and then it could be stated with more clearness than at present whether an enforced reduction of rates, if that were practicable, would lead to a condition of general prosperity, or merely induce a system of favoritism on the part of railways to some shippers at the expense of others.

Mr. Gladstone has written to the London *Spectator* denying that he had stated at a meeting of the Society of Biblical Archæology that "Every day must begin for me with my old friend Homer." In regard to this assertion, Mr. Gladstone says: "But as to my beginning every day with Homer, as such a phrase conveys to the world a very untrue impression of the demands of my present office, I think it right to mention that, so far as my memory serves me, I have not read Homer for fifty lines for a quarter of an hour consecutively for the last four years, and any dealings of mine with Homeric subjects have been confined to a number of days which could readily be counted on the fingers."

One of the abuses not cut off by the Committee of Seventy in New York is the subsidy of the press. The *Times* alleges that the *World's* bill for city advertising has been cut down from $51,000 to $27,000, and that the reduction "is a serious blow to that tottering journal." The *World*, on the other hand, says that the *Times'* bill for city advertising has been cut down from $36,809 to $16,978. It further charges that "the *Times'* bills for city advertising have been as monstrous in their charges, as unauthorized by law, and therefore as great an outrage upon the tax-payers of New York City as any of the bills of Ingersoll, Garvey, Keyser, or Fields." We commend to these warring journals and suffering tax-payers the example of Chicago, where all the city advertising is done by contract in one newspaper, and the only subsidy paid is to a German paper, which has been endowed by the Legislature with the privilege of copying the same advertisements at its own convenience, at the same price, without responsibility for errors.

The live stock business of Chicago for the year 1872 shows a large increase. The number of cattle received in 1872 was 684,075, against 503,050 in 1871, an increase of 181,025. The shipments in 1872 were 510,025, against 491,927 in 1871. In hogs, the receipts were 3,252,623, against 2,380,083 in 1871, an increase of 872,540. The shipments were 1,835,594, against 1,162,286 in 1871, an increase of 673,308. The receipts of sheep fell off from 315,053 in 1871, to 310,211 in 1872, a decrease of 4,842. The shipments of sheep in 1872 were 145,016, against 135,088. The business of 1871 was much larger than of any preceding year, yet it has been considerably exceeded in 1872. Deducting the shipments from the receipts, we find that, in 1872, the domestic consumption, including packing, was 174,050 cattle, 1,417,029 hogs, and 175,195 sheep. The value of the live stock received at the yards in 1872 was:

Cattle	$41,000,000
Hogs	33,500,000
Sheep	950,000
Horses	25,000
Total	$75,475,000

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and the leading ones were firmer. Mess pork was active and 10@15c higher, closing at $11.50@11.60 cash, and $12.00 seller March. Lard was in fair demand, and 5@10c ℔ 100 lbs higher, at $7.05@7.10 cash, and $7.40@7.50 seller March. Meats were quiet, but firmer, at 3⅝c shoulders; 5⅝@5¾c short ribs; 5⅞@6c short clear, and 7⅝@7¾c for green hams. Dressed hogs were active, and 2½@5c ℔ 100 lbs higher, closing at $4.35@4.40. Highwines were dull and ½c lower, closing weak at 88½c. Flour was very quiet, but firm. Wheat was active, and 1½c higher; closing at $1.22⅝ cash, and $1.25 seller February. Corn was dull and steady, closing at 30⅝c cash, and 31¼@31⅜c seller February. Oats were quiet, and a shade easier, closing at 24⅛@24¼c cash, and 25c seller February. Rye was quiet and steady at 65@66c. Barley was quiet, and advanced ½c, closing at 65½c for No. 2, and 52½c for No. 3. Live hogs meet with an active demand, and prices were firm at 10c advance, or at $3.75@4.10. The cattle market was moderately active, at about last week's prices. Sheep remain unchanged.

That the Federal troops, with shattered guns, and the police who held themselves ready in New Orleans, yesterday, to repress any outbreak in connection with the assembling of the Fusionist Legislature, were not called upon to act, was due to the forbearance of the Pinchback Government in allowing that body to meet. The square about Odd Fellows' Hall was packed with thousands of men, quiet and good humored, but determined that nothing but the use of United States troops should disperse the people's Legislature. A specimen of their temper was given in the prompt ejectment of a United States Marshal who attempted to force his way into the hall. Pinchback, when questioned in conversation concerning his action in overthrowing the lawful Government of the State, justified himself by the plea that he was doing only what the other party would do if they had the chance. He will let the Fusionist Legislature pass any paper laws and inaugurate any one they choose, but will interfere the moment they attempt to execute the laws or their Executive begins to act.

Germany follows next and close to England in her battle for freedom of trade. A movement is on foot for still further fiscal reforms, which would have excited more notice but for the absorbing interest of the political crisis in the Prussian House of Peers. A meeting, attended by representatives of all the chief seaport towns of the Empire, from Memel on the Niemen, at the extremity of the Baltic, to Emden, on the verge of Holland, was held at Berlin, three weeks ago, to discuss the whole Zollverein tariff, and to suggest alterations for the common good. It was unanimously resolved to demand of the new Imperial Diet the abolition of the duties on hardware and chemical products (both of which Germany manufactures), and of the export duty on tonnage. The reduction of many special duties was proposed. The tax on salt was vehemently denounced; and the Government was informed that its attempt to discriminate in favor of home tobacco, by the inequality of duties between it and the imported article, was an altogether unnecessary protection.

There is still trouble about the Teton Sioux Indians. Congress last year appropriated $500,000 to be distributed among the Teton Sioux, supposed to be located near Fort Peck, in Montana. A number of persons from Montana, now at Washington, declare on oath that there are no Sioux Indians in Montana who are not included in other tribal organizations amply provided for by Congress, except about 17 Indians who are notorious vagrants, and at war with the Government. The Appropriation bill of this year contains an additional appropriation for the Teton Sioux of $200,000. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs reports that the agents appointed to distribute last year's appropriation reported as having seen 2,883 Indians entitled to this money. The citizens of Montana assert that there were no considerable number of Indians at Fort Peck until after the appropriation was made, when the persons interested in getting the job through Congress went to work to hunt up Indians to spend it on, and collected 2,883 together. They intimate, also, that the vouchers are forgeries.

The Springfield *Republican* thinks that the prices paid for newspapers (the price paid for the New York *Tribune*, for instance,) are too high, and that better use can be made of a million dollars, in a mere money point of view, than to buy a newspaper whose net profits are one hundred thousand. The *Republican* thinks that, considering the risks and hazards of the business, the capital should represent a sum upon which 20 or 30 per cent is yielded, rather than the larger sum from which only 10 per cent is obtained. The old rule for estimating newspaper property was on the 20 per cent basis—by virtue of which a newspaper whose average profits for five years have been $100,000 per year, would be estimated to be worth $500,000. But latterly this rule has been undergoing a change from the 20 per cent to a 12 or 15 per cent basis. This change has been the outgrowth of evidence furnished by the lapse of time, that the risks and hazards of this business are less, instead of greater, than those of business generally, for it has been observed that hardly anything is so indestructible as the value of a newspaper of twenty years' standing. The Chicago *Journal* is a noticeable proof of the value of mere longevity. The only article in the *Journal* that has attracted attention for many years was one for which it was fined $300 by the Supreme Court. And still it is one of the most valuable pieces of newspaper property in the West.

Mr. Charles H. Reed, State's Attorney, has prepared a bill to be laid before the Legislature, which bill amends all existing State laws so that hereafter: 1. All applications for change of venue in criminal prosecutions shall be granted or refused in the discretion of the Court, and that the decision thereon shall not be considered or reviewed by any other Court. 2. That proof of voluntary drunkenness of the accused at the time of the crime shall not be admitted in evidence. 3. That where insanity is offered in defence, the burden of proving the insanity shall be upon the accused. 4. That the punishment of crime shall be fixed by the Courts, and not by the jury. 5. That where a juror shall state, under oath, that he will be governed by the law and evidence, and is otherwise competent, he shall not be excluded because of opinions formed and expressed upon rumors or newspaper statements. 6. That continuances in criminal cases shall be granted or refused in the discretion of the Court, and that the action of the Court on such matters shall not be appealed from. 7. That no conviction in a criminal case shall be revised by the Supreme Court for technical error, nor unless it appears to the Court that there is reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the person convicted. 8. No *supersedeas* shall be granted unless the Court, or the Judge granting it, has a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the person convicted, and shall so state in the order. 9. The punishment for murder shall be death by hanging. These are important provisions, the general tendency of which is to facilitate the punishment of convicted persons, especially in cases of murder. We do not understand that there is any objection to the proposed law, assuming it to be properly and sufficiently prepared to accomplish its end, except, perhaps, to that portion relating to technical errors and reasonable doubts. What is a "technical error" can never be accurately defined by statute. Nor can the rules of justice be safely trimmed down to a "reasonable doubt" in the mind of a Judge who has not been present at the trial.

GOVERNOR PALMER.

With the present week will close the administration of John M. Palmer as Governor of the State of Illinois. There has been no like period of four years when the people of Illinois have felt a greater confidence in the ability, integrity, and industry of the Chief Executive than they have had during Governor Palmer's term. The official career of Governor Palmer has been a consistent one, and yet the common accusation against him by his personal and political opponents is, that he is inconsistent. The fact is, Governor Palmer does not believe in the infallibility of parties, and hence it is that mere partisans have chosen to regard him as a dangerous and unsafe man. He was a member of the Democratic party up to 1854. He lived in a Democratic section of the State, and yet he was known there as a man of independent thought and action, and one whose ability made him dangerous to the party. He refused then, as ever since, to accept anything which did not commend itself to his judgment and conscience. As a lawyer, and a thinker, and an outspoken man, he commanded the respect even of those who could not tolerate his independence. In 1852, at the Presidential election of that year, he was re-elected to the State Senate at the session of the Legislature in January, 1853. He voted with the Democratic members to re-elect Stephen A. Douglas to the United States Senate. In 1855, he was one of the Senators elected as Democrats who refused to support the caucus nominee of either party for the Senate, and who supported Judge Trumbull until the latter was elected. In uniting with the Republican party, he did not surrender his freedom of thought and of action. In fact, the great attraction which the organization of that party offered to men of intellect was, that they would be free of that party despotism which had suppressed free speech, which tolerated no difference of opinion, and proscribed every man who did not accept as gospel truth the oracles of the Democratic caucus. This was the object sought by the great body of Whigs and Democrats, who abandoned their party organizations to unite in the new party, representing a wider constituency and less arbitrary and slavish policies.

It is not to be presumed that when men left the Democratic party or the Whig party, because of the menial submission of those parties to the institution of Slavery, they at the same time abjured all their convictions upon all other questions. Apart from the institution of Slavery, and the heresies that were incorporated in national politics to sustain that institution, the cardinal principles and policies of the Democratic party were mainly right, and were approved by nearly the whole people. The last and strongest opposing doctrine was that of the "American System," or protective taxation, and this was formally disposed of by an overwhelming majority of the people as long ago as 1846. N. P. Banks and Henry Wilson were sent to Congress, and, in behalf of Massachusetts, demanded free iron and wool, and a general reduction of all tariff taxation not needed for revenue. The great question of local self-government was one which had been settled by the wisest statesmen of the country. We do not mean the doctrine of nullification, rebellion, or revolution, nor the sanctity which was claimed for the rights of property in slaves. But we do mean that the right of the people of each State to the election of their own officers, to the making of all laws for their local government; to regulate the mode of assessing and collecting taxes for local purposes, and the exercise of the general and special police powers within their own municipalities, had been determined, and determined rightly, in favor of the freedom of the State from National control and interference. Governor Palmer, and thousands of others who participated with him in the war to preserve the Union against Slavery, came out of that war more firmly impressed than ever with the necessity of maintaining at all times the line which separates State and National powers, so strongly and plainly defined that there ought to be no encroachments, intentional or otherwise, by State or National authority. During his administration, Governor Palmer has felt it to be his duty upon all occasions, as Governor of this State, to assert what he understood to be its just authority, and to protest against any illegal interference, no matter how technical it may have been. While we felt that his controversy with the President relative to General Sheridan's temporary employment of troops in this city, after the fire, was unnecessary, we can understand, in the light of what is now transpiring in Louisiana, that he was justified in at least filing his protest against such a precedent. And we shall ever remember that, to his prompt action in convening the Legislature and using his influence in our behalf, we owe the rescue of Chicago from bankruptcy and enormous suffering after that distressing event. Among all the benefactors of this city after the fire, Governor Palmer was surely the most efficient. Perhaps any other Governor would have done as much. None could have done more.

As a State Executive, he has resolutely opposed all measures of a special character that impaired or encroached upon the rights of the public. He has not hesitated to interpose his veto, sometimes unavailingly, to defend the State, to defend the Constitution, and the common interests of the people, against special privileges and dishonest inroads upon the Treasury. His annual and special messages, including the several vetoes, will remain upon the records of this State a perpetual testimony of his intellectual ability, his legal acquirements, his devotion to the Constitution, and his fearless integrity. Without any disparagement of his predecessors, it is not saying too much to add that, in the discharge of his duties, he has shown an application to details, and a thorough master of all the duties of his office hitherto unknown in our history as a State. However much men may have differed from him in judgment upon various acts, no one has questioned the purity of his motives or the integrity of his entire official life. In an era too much marked by corruption in office, it is gratifying to say that Illinois, by the unanimous voice of her people, bears testimony to the honesty and purity of the State Government during the term of her retiring Governor.

SCAVENGER WORK.

One of the most disreputable acts of journalism ever perpetrated by an American newspaper may be laid at the doors of the Brooklyn *Union*; and the action of the New York *Times*, in giving currency and approval to the statements of the *Union*, is hardly less scandalous. The two papers have acted in concert to injure the business of the New York *Tribune*, and commenced their efforts even while Mr. Greeley was on his death-bed, aided and abetted by the New York *Sun*. Their joint efforts were directed against Mr. Whitelaw Reid, to prevent his securing the control of the *Tribune*. Failing in this, the *Union* and the *Times* turned their attention to libelling the business of the *Tribune*, and sought to injure it by hearsay declarations and anonymous imputations, which the *Times* was shrewd enough to allow the *Union* to originate and then approvingly copy. The first of these articles which appeared in the *Union* claimed that Mr. Orton and his associates disposed of their property in the *Tribune* to Mr. Reid because they had discovered that the circulation of the *Tribune* was much smaller than Mr. Orton had been led to suppose; that is, that Mr. Orton had paid $500,000 without knowing what he was buying, and that he was so much disconcerted at the discovery that he demanded a bonus of $10,000 before he would sell back. The publication of the article, however, failed to have any effect Mr. Reid was too experienced a journalist to pay any attention to such a charge. Every important newspaper in the country has had similar experience, and has learned to treat such slang with silent contempt. The *Union* then came out with a more personal article, directed against Mr. Reid himself, purporting to be an interview between a reporter of the *Union* and a gentleman entirely conversant with the business of the *Tribune*, both public and private. In the course of this conversation, the anonymous individual, who did not wish his name given, stated that Jay Gould had furnished the money to Mr. Reid with which to purchase Mr. Orton's stock, after several interviews at the Lotus Club rooms; also that the subscriptions of the weekly *Tribune* were running down so fast that it would eventually totally collapse the business of the paper. Lastly, the anonymous individual is alleged to have informed the reporter of the *Union* that on the very day on which Mr. Reid was closeted with Gould to get his money, "Joe" Howard, of bogus proclamation notoriety, was also closeted with "Boss" Tweed for the same purpose; that Howard so worked upon Tweed as to induce him to place in his hands securities to the amount of a million of dollars, with which to purchase the controlling interest of the paper, and that Howard had full power to put the securities on the market and negotiate the purchase. The great pressure on the money market prevented his success that day. In the meantime, Reid, with Gould's money in his pocket, succeeded in securing the stock, beating Howard by a few hours only in winning the prize.

The *Union*, however, overshot its mark in its malignant association of Mr. Reid with Joe Howard, Gould, and Tweed. It was an evident attempt to blacken Mr. Reid's character, since it had failed to injure the character of the *Tribune*. Mr. Reid regarded it as such, and he promptly and sharply demanded a retraction of the calumnious statement, with an unmistakable threat of suit for libel if the retraction was not made forthwith. The *Union* retracted in the most humiliating manner. It did not know anything of its own knowledge. It did not know whether the anonymous individual knew anything of his own knowledge. In fact, it was not certain whether there was any such individual at all. In fine, it did not know anything about it, which was about equivalent to acknowledging that it had invented the whole story. The inference is obvious that it was invented for the purpose of injuring Mr. Reid by associating him with Jay Gould, and through him injuring the business of the paper. The New York *Times* has played a contemptible *role* in the plot. It has been shrewd enough to let the *Union* do the dirty work, and then copy it with tacit approval and head-lines full of malicious innuendo.

The course of these two papers is even more disreputable than that of the New York *Sun* at the time of Mr. Greeley's death, for the latter took the full responsibility of its averments. The *Times* and *Union*, however, have indulged in this false and underhanded business under an anonymous cover, and now one of them has been made to eat humble pie in abundance. Such disgraceful conduct cannot fail to react upon its originators. It falls altogether short of its object. The *Tribune* will rise superior to all such attacks, and its young and enterprising manager will secure the sympathy of the whole country for the decorum with which he has borne himself in the face of their cowardly and uncalled-for hostility.

The people of Wisconsin propose to fight in earnest the action of Duluth and the North Pacific Railway Company in building a dyke in Superior Harbor, which, as they claim, obstructs the navigation of the St. Louis River to the injury of Superior City. The Madison *Journal* chronicles the bringing of an action for redress in the United States Supreme Court, the United States Circuit Court having declared that it had no jurisdiction in the matter. Hon. S. S. Barlow, the Attorney General of the State, Hon. H. S. Orton, Enoch Totten, of Washington, and H. N. Setzer, of Superior, form the array of legal talent representing the interests of the State. The points made by them are, in brief, as follows: 1. The obstruction of the dyke deprives the State of Wisconsin and her citizens from the navigation of an important part of the St. Louis River, and cuts them off from access to the Valley of the Mississippi, thereby injuring the commercial advantages of the State. 2. The building of this dyke constitutes an invasion upon the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the State of Wisconsin over that portion of the waters of the St. Louis River obstructed by it, and prevents the civil officers of the State executing the laws. 3. The State of Wisconsin is the owner of a large amount of land lying in the immediate vicinity of the Bay of Superior, which will be greatly and permanently depreciated by the construction of this dyke. While the lawyers say all this in the usual cumbersome language of the law, the Madison *Journal* tells the whole story by calling the objectionable dyke "a useless Duluth nuisance." The Wisconsin people should send for Mr. J. Proctor Knott, ex-member of Congress, to do the subject justice.

In referring to the theory of Dr. Maudsley, of England, which has already been explained in THE TRIBUNE, holding that "wicked people go criminal, as the insane go mad, because they cannot help it," a contemporary has discovered that Mr. Easy, the father of Mr. Midshipman Easy, was the originator of this doctrine. Mr. Easy attributed all crime to a defective cerebral development, and went to work to remedy the evil by equalizing the bumps of the head. He made the machine, but while trying it on his own cranium the nippers slipped and choked the ambitious reformer to death. Dr. Maudsley is left to draw his own moral.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, which organized at Harrisburg and adjourned a month ago, meets to-day in Philadelphia, in the old Presbyterian Church building, on Spruce street, between Fifth and Sixth.

—General Frank Blair has taken the field at Jefferson City, Mo., and now the talk is revived of a bolt from the caucus if he should be nominated for Senator.

—In the Senatorial field at Little Rock, Ark., Judge Bowen is ahead, he having bought off Governor Hadley for $10,000 and a promise of the Governorship of Colorado, to which is, of course, attached the expectancy of a seat in the Senate. This leaves McDonald and Dorsey far behind, and, unless McDonald buys Dorsey out, the fun will come to an end.

—Forney says: "Senatorships in Congress are the prime prizes of modern politicians and millionaires."

—A Harrisburg telegram to the Pittsburgh *Commercial* says:

> Tower, of Schuylkill, candidate for the United States Senate, has taken rooms at the State Capitol Hotel, but as yet neither he nor his managers have put in an appearance. The rumors to-night are that he has abandoned the contest. General Cameron leaves here for Washington on Saturday, satisfied with the condition of things, and trusting everything to the management of his friends.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* has this:

> The Charlemagne Tower movement has fallen, and there will be no contest for the United States Senatorship. The movement was only a pincher, anyhow.

—The Hon. John J. Patterson, formerly of Pennsylvania, but now of South Carolina, tell the Harrisburgh *Telegraph* that he was fairly elected to the Senate of the United States on account of his zeal for "protection." Other accounts, however, say he disbursed large amount of what may perhaps be called, in Mayor Stokley's phrase, "protection money."—*Philadelphia Age.*

—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* is the organ of the Administration in West Virginia, it says:

> Colonel Tom. Swann, of Kanawha, has been put forward as deserving a Cabinet appointment at the hands of President Grant, to whom he is distantly related. * * * President Grant has warm personal attachments, and is not forgetful of favors; and so the motives that ordinarily influence political appointments very frequently fail to account for his. We do not say that President Grant is ignorant of the early struggles of Republicanism in West Virginia, or indifferent to them; yet if any West Virginia Republican who voted for Lincoln in 1860 has received any important appointment at his hands in the State or out of it, we do not now recall it. We may add that President Grant as a discoverer of obscure men is quite equal to Stanley as an explorer; and it would be less strange to see him appoint Colonel Swann to his Cabinet than Mr. Campbell. Why not, when we recall Borie, Robeson, and Akerman?

—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, another organ of the Administration, speaks of the present as "a time when Judges are being convicted of corruption, and when the people know that in some Courts almost every verdict is 'marked in plain figures.'"

—The Bridgeport *Farmer* says that the Democratic candidacy for Governor in Connecticut, this spring appears to lie between Messrs. English and Eaton, with the chances in favor of Eaton.

—President Grant thanks the Philadelphia Civil Service Reform Association for indorsing his appointment of a Postmaster in that city in accordance with the Civil Service rules. Truly loyal Civil Service Reformers in Chicago will surely not deprive the President of a chance to thank them for indorsing his exemplification of the reform in appointing John Logan's man for their Postmaster.—*Springfield Republican.*

—We condemn Judge Durell as a gross usurper, and have strong doubts whether the President was required by the duties of his office to support the usurpation.—*New York Independent.*

—Special advices from Washington are to the effect that Colorado will not be admitted into the Union, as a State, this year, at least. No enabling act for that purpose can receive the support of a majority of either House of Congress, at the present session. In the meantime Wyoming is safe from the projected dismemberment; and her people prosperous and happy.—*Cheyenne Leader.*

—There are small States enough, and some of them are not new ones.—*Albany Argus.*

—The position of the United States hardly needs outposts like the Sandwich Islands and San Domingo to strengthen it strategically. Indeed, such remote dependencies would be a source of weakness, requiring large forces to defend them in case of war with a naval power like Great Britain, and not giving us sufficient compensation to offset the drain. Moreover, it would seem just as well to solve the problem of government offered by the numerous savage tribes of the West, and by some of the lawless States of the South, before attempting more ambitious experiments with the Kanakas of the Sandwich Islands and the Spanish negroes and half-breeds of San Domingo.—*Buffalo Express.*

—It was no other than John W. Forney who cried halt! when the San Domingo project was the all-engrossing topic of political discussion. He then advised the Administration to give up all hopes of the island's annexation, or at least to abandon the project for the time being. Since then Forney seems to have become a convert to the "manifest destiny" policy. He now wants to see the Sandwich Islands made part of the United States. Perhaps Forney has hopes that, in the event of the annexation, Cameron and his crowd could be persuaded to emigrate.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH OPERA.

The season of English opera at the Academy of Music opened last evening, very auspiciously, with the ever-popular "Martha,"—popular in spite of its antiquated ideas and the quaintness of its musical sequences, which forcibly remind one of the changes rung on a peal of bells during the performance of a Triple Bob Major. The house was well filled, every seat being taken and but few unoccupied, while the audience was abundantly satisfied, some of the members being applauded to the echo.

The *role* of *Henrietta* (Martha) was taken by Miss Emma Howson in a rather acceptable sort of way, chiefly remarkable for being a shade or two above mediocrity in singing, and decidedly tame in action. She achieved a moderate success in the rose scene with *Lionel* ("Last Rose of Summer"), which was encored, though marred by a miserable portamento. Her best number was the short song, "Here, in deepest forest shade."

Mrs. Zelda Seguin made an admirable *Nancy*, not only singing well, but playing the part, as few singers do in opera. She was the pert, saucy maid of comedy in her manner, without sacrificing anything of vocal requirement, and exhibited the vocal feat of shaking between the upper and middle registers in the Hunting solo.

The tenor of the opera (*Lionel*) was Brookhouse Bowler, well known to the Chicago public as the possessor of a fine voice, and good taste in its use. His *role* was charmingly filled, except that towards the close he showed signs of fatigue, which occasionally interfered with the precision of his tones. Mr. Gustavus Hall filled the *role* of *Plunkett* very neatly. His vocal execution was good, and his voice is evidently a powerful one, though husbanded with discretion. Mr. Edward Seguin, as *Lord Tristan*, and Bartleman, as the *Sheriff*, concluded the list of principal characters, and acquitted themselves well.

The orchestra was conducted by Behrens, and, was handled in his usual artistic manner, some of the accompaniments being exquisitely rendered, and with that rare fidelity to the situation which refrains from drowning the vocalists. A little less of brass, and little would be left to be desired under the footlights.

The miserable mistake was made of offering for sale an edition of "books of the opera," which contained an entirely different version to that used on the stage. The mistake can scarcely be repeated to-night, as the opera of "Maritana" is English without being translated. Mr. Hall, tenor, and Mdlle. Rose Hersee will make their first appearance on the occasion.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

It is to be a genuine comedy week, and a most enjoyable one. One of Tom Taylor's pleasantest, "Babes in the Wood," was brought out last night, with some few imperfections arising out of insufficient rehearsal, but with a strong cast which must make it go finely during the rest of the week. The story of the comedy is made up of the mishaps of a pair of young people who ran away and got married, and are both temporarily disowned by their respective parents, with a spice of mature infelicity added in the persons of a couple who are neither so young, so handsome, nor so happy in the midst of their difficulties. The fortunes of the two families, represented by Mr. Blaisdell and Miss Meek, Mr. Dillon and Mrs. Rodgers, are worked up into a lively and entertaining plot, with plenty of humorous situations. Dillon, as usual, is immensely funny; likewise Mrs. Rodgers; Miss Meek graceful and interesting as the young wife; Mr. Blaisdell easy as the improvident husband; Mr. Padget dignified and pleasant as the fond, forgiving father-in-law; Mr. Soggs excellent as the scheming money-lender; Messrs. Woodfield and Barney only passable. Both need a more thorough study of their parts. The piece is very tastefully mounted, and will prove bright and attractive. It is capitally supplemented by the farce of "Mr. and Mrs. Peter White," with Dillon and Miss Cline in the funniest of characters, and Miss Selden in a part in which she appears to charming advantage. Those who want to be entertained and amused should not omit to look in upon the elegant comedy bill at Hooley's.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Miss Charlotte Cushman began the last week of her engagement at McVicker's last evening to a crowded house, appearing as *Meg Merrilies* in "Guy Mannering," a *role* for which she is so eminently fitted, and which she enacts with such startling vividness and electric power, that not to have seen her in it is to have missed one of the most remarkable creations and portraitures of characters of the present age. Her support by the company is the same as on previous presentations of the play. For the benefit of people residing a distance from Chicago, an extra matinee will be given at McVicker's to-morrow afternoon, Miss Cushman appearing as *Meg Merrilies*. The same play will be given for the last time on Wednesday night, while "Macbeth" will be produced for the last time on Thursday evening. "Guy Mannering" to-night.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Last evening was notable as being the first night of the engagement of Mr. Joseph Proctor at Aiken's, and that gentleman made his appearance for the first time after a long interval, to a not very large audience. The play in which he appeared was "The Red Pocket Book," a sensational drama of the most sensational character, full of the most extraordinary incidents that ever startled the quiet theatre-goer into a condition of bristling horror. The plot of the play is not altogether unfamiliar to the general reader in Charles Reade's sensational work, "Foul Play." Though differing in incident slightly, the plot is almost identical, and as the play is the senior of the novel, grave suspicions may be entertained that the talented British egotist is indebted to the French author of the piece from which "The Red Pocket Book" is adapted. The leading character is that of *Maurice* (Mr. Proctor), a nobleman of small means, who assumes that name to conceal the contrast between his rank and his poverty. Being debtor to a large amount of money which he is bound in honor to pay, he appeals to *Durome*, a banker, (Mr. Graves), for assistance. *Durome* declines to lend the amount without security, and *Maurice* produces his mother's demands. *Durome* takes them and advances the sum required, whereupon *Maurice* retires. Pending this interview, *M. De Folbert* (Mr. Mordaunt) has been concealed in the room. On the departure of *Maurice*, he attempts to steal the jewels, but is caught in the act by the banker, who [illegible] stabbed by the would-be robber, the latter [illegible] from the window. *Maurice* is suspected of the [illegible] and condemned, with prompter justice than can be realized to-day, to the galleys. Here [illegible] the prologue. The first act discovers a ship at sea, of which more anon. *Count de Karvequen* (Mr. Dean) has on board two ladies, one of whom is his daughter, *Helene* (Mrs. Lanagan). She discloses to her governess, *Deborah* (Mrs. Hill), that she is in love with a stranger,—a gentleman of pallid countenance and noble bearing, and confides the belief that the affection is mutual. A boat is sighted in the distance, and a stranger rescued from it. The stranger is insensible when brought on board the Minerva, the war-ship, but deliriously admits that he is an escaped convict, and the commander sends for him, and a recognition occurs between the stranger and *Helene*. The crew leave the ship in boats, and father and daughter are separated, the convict remaining with his adored and *Marcel* (Mr. Pierce), nephew of *De Folbert's* head servant. The second act discovers the trio on the coast of Africa, where, after many tribulations and some cannibalism, *Helene* avows her love for the convict and promises to become his wife. They are preparing to leave the coast with a caravan of camels and Arabs, when the Count reappears, claims his daughter, and carries her away to his ship. *Maurice* is shot by one of the sailors and left for dead, but is saved by the caravan which opportunely arrives with one large camel to the rescue. The third act opens in a country château where *Count de Karvequen* betroths his daughter to *De Tolbert*. *Maurice* appears in rags and makes himself known to *Helene*, who conceals him in a [illegible] room, where he is discovered by the Count. To save the honor of the latter, *Maurice* tearfully consents to go to America, and starts forthwith for that happy clime, but is persuaded not to leave France by *Marcel*, who is struck by a happy idea. He interviews *De Folbert* in the fourth act concerning a red morocco pocket-book containing a receipt for 80,000 francs, the sum advanced [illegible] *Maurice* on his mother's jewels, and awakens his suspicions. This pocket-book has been thoughtlessly [illegible] by the assassin in the summer-house, and has [illegible] by *Faustine*, his servant. [illegible] *Maurice* back just as the wedding between *De Tolbert* and *Helene* is about to take place. *Maurice* identifies the jewels worn by *Helene* as his mother's diamonds, and fixes the murder on the right person, proclaiming [illegible] his own innocence and his aristocratic position, and virtue is triumphant and vice punished. The play is highly sensational, and the [illegible] really quite in keeping with the piece. Mr. A[illegible] has spared nothing to put it upon the stage [illegible] the more startling scenic effects, and the [illegible] of the sensational drama of the better class find here a perfect feast.

Mr. Proctor is well known to Chicago audiences, and his style of acting needs no comment. It is of the Forrest pattern of acting, what has been called, by a wag who has [illegible] "Ned Buntline," the prairie style of drama, will undoubtedly draw well, and deserves [illegible] only from the scenic effects.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

The Arlington, Cotton and Kemble [illegible] are offering a choice bill of attractions this [illegible] including the specialties of Master [illegible] Burton, the elegant songs and dances of [illegible] and Wilson, and roaring comedy in [illegible] by Billy Rice, Arlington, Kemble, Cotton, [illegible] ridge and the rest.

LEVICK'S "MACBETH."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have read some of Richard G[illegible] White's works with pleasure and profit, al[illegible] I have not seen his edition of Shakespeare; nevertheless, as somewhat of a Shakespear[illegible] for the last half century, and more [illegible] familiar with the passage in question, I [illegible] to assert that, in spite of that gentleman's undoubted ability, the old-fashioned [illegible] not only the correct one, but complete [illegible] and unquestionably more elegant. Mr. [illegible] White, as quoted by your critic, K., [illegible] actors generally read the passage as if it [illegible] "If the murder is to be done, when I do it, I [illegible] better do it quickly." Now, sir, upon this [illegible] *sumption*, the subsequent passages [illegible] deed, be incongruous, but *being* an [illegible] tion, the whole logical superstructure falls to the ground. The majority of actors that I [illegible] seen, here and in Europe, read the passage according to its obvious, and, as I said, [illegible] meaning, viz: "If it were done," that [illegible] the consequences here and hereafter [illegible] evaded, "when 'tis done," when [illegible] *act* is done, then, on grounds of [illegible] pediency for my own worldly interest, [illegible] were well it were done quickly." The [illegible] actor would then make a long, agitated [illegible] while this idea was gaining terrible [illegible] and, to use Mr. White's expression, [illegible] and then give vent to the subsequent [illegible] "If the assassination could trammel up [illegible] consequence," etc.

This view appears to me so clear that I [illegible] prised that any one can see it in any [illegible] light, although I suppose our varying [illegible] in matters of this kind depend, to some [illegible] upon our idiosyncrasy.

As Broad as Civilization.

The agent of the Wilson Sewing Machine [illegible] will, in a few days, sail from San Francisco [illegible] and Japan, where he will establish [illegible] agencies for supplying the natives of the [illegible] that consummate triumph of inventive [illegible] Wilson Sewing Machine. By this step the [illegible] Company will complete the circuit of the globe [illegible] have already immense agencies in [illegible] and South America. The Wilson goes on [illegible] field year after year, carrying the blessings of [illegible] capable, and perfect sewing machine to the [illegible] haunts of civilization. Salesroom at [illegible] Madison street, Chicago, and in all other [illegible] United States. The Company want agents [illegible] towns.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the [illegible]

A RUINED FAMILY.

The Career of Edward Stiles Stokes—His Relatives and Victims.

A Sad Tale of Domestic Shame and Sorrow.

The other day, there sat by our elbow in THE TRIBUNE editorial room a young man stained with a deliberate crime, whose consequences, if pursued, would land him in the Penitentiary. He had no defence for his guilt. But the case was one surrounded with circumstances which made it the interest of other parties to save rather than prosecute him, and he was anxious to close all the news channels against exposure. He made a touching appeal in behalf of his father and mother, his wife and children. "Think how you will plunge all my relatives in grief!" This same appeal is often made by those overtaken in wrong-doing. What is more irresistible than the direct counter-appeal: "*Young man, why did you not think of them yourself?*" Why ask strangers to be more merciful to these loved ones than he, the only one who could have saved them? The saddest of all features in all the cases on the calendar of wrong-doing is the undeserved suffering of the innocent ones who sit grief-stricken in the penumbra of a great crime. The offender calculated his chances, took the risk, and saw the cloud above his head. They, on the contrary, in many cases, receive the bolt out of a clear sky. No small part of the accumulated guilt of most criminals is this antecedent utter disregard of the tender household ties that should hold them in the way of right, instead of which they are kept coiled on board as a last resort in case of shipwreck.

Without further moralizing, we have thought that, though the task is no grateful one, the career of Edward S. Stokes, now under sentence of death for the murder of James Fisk, may be fully given as illustrating how deeply a great crime strikes among the innocent victims, and that wealth, culture, and standing are no sure safeguard against the saddest vicissitudes of human experience. It is rare that a reference of this kind includes sufferers of like high prominence, for there are no better names in New York or Philadelphia than those borne by persons stricken in this catastrophe.

In the year 1838, Edward H. Stokes, a successful cloth merchant of New York, and nearly connected with some of the most prominent representatives of the wealth and beneficence of that city, retired from business with a handsome competency. Eight years previously he had married a Miss Stiles, a daughter of a leading Philadelphian, and, seeking a home of ease and elegance, Mr. Stokes chose Philadelphia as his future residence. There his eldest son was born in 1839, and named Edward Stiles, after a maternal relative. The lad was a boy of unusual beauty and promise, a quick, active mind, a generous and loving disposition,—these traits being remembered well after the lapse of years by those who knew him at that time. Two daughters and two other sons were born in the period between 1840 and 1850. The family is recalled as being rarely endowed with all that seemed needed to insure the happiness of a household. The home was one of wealth and luxury, the culture of the best.

Edward was educated at the University, and took high rank as a scholar. He went to New York at the age of 17, to enter into the store of Samuel Perry, on South Water street, an extensive cheese dealer. Perry failed three years later, and young Stokes made a new partnership with a junior of the collapsed house, and they, as Stokes & Budlong, opened a cheese store on Vesey street. They had excellent success, their foreign shipping trade being very large, calling Stokes to visit Europe several times within the next few seasons. About this time the senior Stokes was induced to remove to New York, where he made his office with his son, though not originally intending to become entangled in business. Such was the result however, and not only were the father, but other and prominent wealthy relatives, gradually but heavily involved in the extended ventures of Stokes & Budlong. The failure of the firm followed, and father and son were thrown into bankruptcy.

With the wreck of his fortunes young Stokes embarked next in the enterprise of establishing an oil refinery at Hunter's Point. Three hundred thousand dollars were expended in the works, which were to be of the best class, when the company fell into difficulties, and at this juncture the baleful light of Jim Fisk's countenance comes into the story. Jim was in the full tide of his operations with Erie. He held the advantage (we wish it were less employed by even more scrupulous railway managers than he), supplied by his corporation, in transportation and control of market, as the Erie was the great thoroughfare to the oil regions. A compact was struck. Fisk entered the refinery company, reinforced its capital, and with a change of name and heavy "drawbacks" on the Erie freight bills, the Hunter's Point refinery sailed strongly into successful competition. Stokes was Secretary as well as partner. At one time his profits from the refinery gave him $1,000 per week.

In 1864, Stokes married the daughter of J. W. Southwick, a prominent furniture dealer in New York, one of the oldest in his line in that city. A short time since one of our oldest residents showed us a set of furniture, a wedding outfit brought to Chicago in 1836, bought of Mr. Southwick, who is now a man of immense wealth, and still in active business in a great Broadway establishment. The wedding of Stokes with Miss Southwick seemed to lack nothing that wealth, positions, and social surroundings could bring to insure happiness. They made their sumptuous home in the Hoffman House, and moved among the most brilliant life of the metropolis.

The next scene in the drama brings the infamous woman Mansfield into the plot. Solomon described her many centuries ago, and we fear Solomon knew what he was writing about. But his painting has never been surpassed, and if somebody could have slipped into Stokes' mind this little pen-portrait, made two thousand years ago, of Josephine Mansfield and her infamous sisters, it might have spared community the fruits of the new acquaintance. Here are some of the wise man's colorings of his subject:

She lieth in wait as for a prey, and increaseth the transgressions among men.

Her feet go down to death; her steps take hold on Hell.

Her house inclineth into death, and her paths into the dead. None that go unto her return again.

He goeth after her straightway, as an ox goeth to the slaughter.

She hath cast down many wounded, yea many strong men have been slain by her.

Her house is the way to hell, going down to the chambers of death.

The dead are there. Her guests are in the depths of hell.

And just precisely that happened which the Son of David predicted; from the house of the harlot the path turned downward. A quarrel between Fisk and Stokes followed. It was carried into affairs of business. Fisk refused to allow the Hunter's Point concern to make a dividend, and thus cut off Stokes' supplies. The disgraceful relation with Mansfield became more shameless, and the father-in-law, Southwick, sent his daughter and her child to Europe early in 1871, to remove her from the scene of the scandal. Stokes, enraged at Fisk, used his position as Secretary to collect $30,000 from Devoe, an oil merchant, which sum he held openly and defiantly as his share of the profits. Fisk caused his arrest on a criminal charge. Stokes turned to his wealthy relatives. No one of them would bail him, and he was forced to make terms and submit, and refund the money. His relations to Fisk were bitter, and out of the intensity of the evil passions and criminalities of his position with Mansfield grew murder. Turn to Solomon again, and there is no mystery in the chain of sequences. It is said that the same steamer that took out to Europe the murder of Fisk by Stokes carried a divorce procured by her family for his wife, who still remains abroad.

The story of family grief and reverses is not all told. The senior Stokes, after thirty years of retirement and enjoyment of a luxurious home, is bankrupt and homeless in his old age. One of the daughters died two weeks after marriage. The second daughter, the wife of a Mr. Sutton, attached herself so strongly to the fortunes of her brother that her husband discarded her, and she is in refuge with her aged and penniless parents. The second son, a young man of great promise, died two months ago, of grief and shame at the family reverses, and the whole tale of the innocent and suffering victims by this complication of crime and shame is not to be fully told without including some of the best known and esteemed of New York families.

If young men in our communities could only ride on express trains to the devil, and take no one with them, there would be less to be said, since, aside from these considerations, it is every man's individual right to barter away his life and fortunes and sacred honor at his own price. Satan buys a great many of these poor fellows very cheap, and at short option for seller. But every car is part of a family train. The shock and crush of shame and disgrace must fall on innocent as well as guilty. In behalf of the fathers and mothers and sisters of community, let general warning be made of the case of Edward Stokes. Where has romance woven anything so sad? Where, in modern communities, have been given more abrupt and startling variations of light and shade, from the brightest point of promise and assured happiness to the depths of darkness and misery, than those on which the curtain falls?

HIGHWAYMEN ABOUT.

Citizens Assaulted Saturday and Sunday Evenings—Two Robbers Arrested after a Desperate Resistance.

On Saturday night, about half past 10 o'clock, as Officers McMahon and Trayner were passing the corner of Twenty-second and Halsted streets, they heard a loud cry of "Murder! Watch!" several times repeated. It was with some difficulty that the officers could decide from whence the call came. They found it came from the east side of the Halsted street bridge, between Twenty-second street and Archer road. The officers soon after saw two men running north on Halsted street, coming toward them. They secreted themselves and jumped out after the men when they came up. Officer McMahon caught one of the men, who resisted arrest. They fought for about two minutes, when the prisoner, getting the worst of fight, shouted "enough," and was quietly led away. Officer Trayner followed the other man to Twenty-second street. The prisoner then turned upon the officer and struck him in the face. They fought for some five minutes, when a blow from the officer's club settled the man, and he was taken to the Fourth Precinct Station, on Deering street. At the examination, yesterday morning, before Justice Banyon, they gave their names as Stephen Martins and Frank Prouse. It was proven that they had knocked a man down and beaten him badly and would have robbed him had they not been frightened off by the officers. The Sergeant of the Fourth Precinct has been watching the locality where this deed was committed for some time.

NO POLICE THIS TIME.

On Saturday night last, between 7 and 8 o'clock, William W. McCollister, a mechanic employed at McCormick's reaper works, was attacked by three men, at the crossing of the C., B. & Q. Railroad and Blue Island avenue, and robbed of his week's pay, which he had just drawn, and a pocket book containing his discharge from the United States Army. No police were to be found in the neighborhood. The attack was so sudden that Mr. McCollister had no time to flee or to act in self-defence. The robbers fled after knocking their victim down.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The German class of the Christian Union (South Division) and all who desire to become members are requested to meet this evening at No. 758 Michigan avenue.

The thefts reported at Police Headquarters yesterday were four horses and two overcoats. Two of the horses were recovered and returned to their owners during the afternoon.

The Board of Public Works yesterday awarded the contract for constructing a water-pipe tunnel under the river at Rush street, to Martin McNichols, for $11,600.

The licenses of Ed. O'Brien and Ed. Lynch, drivers of Wabash avenue buses, were revoked yesterday by the Mayor. Running into one another and racing was their offence.

The little schooner E. M. Shoyer, which has been drifting about the lake in front of the city for a day or two, was yesterday seen off the light-house, about four miles out. The crew escaped from her deck on Thursday last, coming ashore on the ice.

The Board of Police did not transact any business yesterday, though it was the day for holding the regular semi-weekly meeting for the Police Department. The members were so beset by a crowd of log-rolling Aldermen that attention to duty was an utter impossibility, and the meeting was postponed until to-day.

To-day the Fire-Alarm Telegraph office, in the City Hall building, will be placed in telegraphic communication with Mayo's jewelry store, on Michigan avenue, and the correct time will be transmitted therefrom frequently. Watches can be set by the clock in the telegraph office, or by the public bells, which strike at noon.

The police belts, manufactured in the Joliet Penitentiary by the convicts employed in the saddler shop, arrived in the city yesterday, and will be distributed among the members of the police force during the present week. The Superintendent is very much pleased with the manner in which the work has been done. The job is a flattering indication of the proficiency of the imprisoned mechanics who were employed on it.

On Sunday the Congregational Church of South Chicago was dedicated. It is the first Protestant house of worship in the place. It is after the plans of Henry L. Gay, the architect of the First Congregational Church of this city, although it is but a miniature house. Rev. J. E. Roy, Field Superintendent of the American Home Missionary Society, preached the sermon. Rev. R. Robinson is the minister in charge. Gideon E. Clark, Esq., Captain Coates, and R. H. Kent are the Trustees.

The second Baptist congregation observe the Week of Prayer by holding meetings as follows, and discussing and praying over the topics herein mentioned: Tuesday afternoon, "How shall we accomplish our legitimate desire?" Evening, business meeting. Wednesday afternoon, "The work of the Holy Spirit defined and magnified." Evening, "What do unconverted men owe to Jesus Christ?" Thursday afternoon, "What is the spiritual condition of the children of our people?" Evening, "Is it well with thee? Is it well with thy husband?" Friday afternoon, "What are our duties to the unconverted?" Evening, "What can the unconverted do for their own salvation?" Saturday afternoon, "In Eden." The Sunday School lesson. All persons who would worship with them, and consider these questions may be assured of a hearty welcome.

Why the Farmers Are So Poor.

From the Iowa City Press.

In Lynn money is tight when the boot and shoe trade is dull, for in Lynn they make only boots and shoes.

In Iowa money is tight when the trade in the products of the farm is dull, for only when the crops are in motion to market have we anything to sell for money.

The crops this year do not move, and the farmers are wondering where the money will come from to pay their tax, and business men are every day coming closer to the vortex.

Such times were never seen in this country before. We have gaily ridden high upon a false prosperity for many years, while the corporations were getting "under holds," and now we are thrown.

The mining and manufacturing corporations have it so arranged with the Congress of the United States that by a tariff there is legislated to their cotton and woollen goods, iron, coal, and leather, an artificial profit.

Say the duty on iron is $9 per ton, that amount is the artificial profit poured into the ironmaster's pocket over and above the natural profit on his production.

But whence come the farmer's artificial profits? Where is the Congress which can legislate to his corn, wheat, oats, pork, and cattle an artificial value? There is none. His produce sells at prices as low as before the war, while everything he buys, by operation of the tariff, is at a war price.

A farmer would cheerfully sell his pork at $2.75 or $3 per hundred, if cotton and woollen goods, salt, and other articles which he buys were at proportionate rates, but they are not. So a farmer comes to town and puts two loads of potatoes on his feet, in the shape of his winter boots. If he stays all night, he will eat a load of oats. His wife wears five acres of wheat, and the children each ten acres of corn, and are not very warmly clad then. For an overcoat he wears a good four-year old steer, and if he sport a Sunday suit it is in the shape of at least twenty head of fat hogs. And on top of that his farm wears a mortgage that is worse than hard-pan to the soil, and the annual tax rots into his roof worse than rain.

He must eat and wear, and from the small price of his produce must pay to the manufacturer the artificial profit which the tariff puts upon his goods, while the profit which the farmer should realize goes to the railroad corporations for carrying his crops to market.

Should we be asked the process by which this state of things has been reached, we could only answer that it is by our Congress, Courts, and Legislature making monied corporations of all sorts supreme and superior to the people.

It was not so once. There was a time when the people were supreme, but that time is gone.

THE COUNCIL.

Oil Inspector O'Neill Reappointed for Another Year.

The Sunday Saloon Ordinance Postponed One Week.

Seventy-five Additional Policemen Provided For.

The Council had a regular meeting yesterday evening, Ald. McAvoy in the Chair. Present Ald. Richardson, Dixon, Warren, McGenniss, Coey, McAvoy, Sidwell, Stone, Pickering, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Clark, Heath, Miner, Sherwood, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, McGrath, Elkhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, Ogden, Brandt, Woodman, Corcoran.

OIL INSPECTION.

The Mayor transmitted the report of the Oil Inspector for 1872, showing that he had inspected 61,113 barrels, and condemned 404. He recommends an amendment to the petroleum ordinance, giving the police and fire wardens power to procure samples of the oil sold by retail dealers, to be submitted to the Inspector's tests, as there was no authority to obtain them from such dealers against their consent.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Police.

The Mayor also submitted the following:

The revised ordinances of 1866 declare that "there shall be appointed by the Common Council by ballot, biennially, on the second Monday of December; or as soon thereafter as may be, an Inspector of Mineral Oils." In pursuance of this authority, the Common Council on the 11th December, 1871, elected John O'Neil Oil Inspector for two years. But the statute of April 19, 1869, requires the Mayor and Aldermen to appoint an "Oil Inspector annually." As it would cause much trouble to dealers in oil to have more than one Inspector examining and branding their casks, and charging therefor, I deemed it advisable, a year ago, to appoint said O'Neil officer under the statute. As he has yet one year to serve by virtue of his appointment by the Common Council, and has faithfully discharged his duty, I do hereby appoint him Oil Inspector for one year from the date of his previous appointment by virtue of the statute aforesaid, and request the concurrence of your honorable body to such appointment.

The nomination was confirmed.

SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.

The report of the Special Committee on the Sunday Liquor law, recommending that no liquor be sold on Sunday before 1 o'clock in the afternoon, was then presented and laid over.

Ald. Schaffner moved to make the revised ordinances and the report the special order for next Monday.

The motion was entertained by the Chair.

Ald. Sherwood appealed.

The decision of the Chair was sustained—yeas, 17; nays, 17.

The motion was lost—yeas, 17; nays, 18—as follows:

Yeas—McAvoy, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Bailey, O'Brien, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, Brandt, and Corcoran—17.

Nays—Richardson, Dixon, Warren, McGenniss, Coey, Sidwell, Stone, Pickering, Clowry, Clark, Heath, Miner, Sherwood, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, Ogden, and Woodman—18.

THE THEATRES.

Ald. McGenniss submitted an ordinance, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, providing that the aisles of theatres shall be kept free of camp stools, etc.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred for the repeal of the ordinance for cindering Archer avenue, from the South Branch to Beers street, and for a rebate on the rent paid by Rand, McNally & Co. for the Dearborn School lot.

OTHERS.

An order directing the Comptroller to advertise for an engine house lot, at the corner of Halsted and Thirty-fifth streets, was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water, together with one directing him to advertise for a lot between Wells and State and Goethe and Elm streets.

The Board of Fire and Police was ordered to put up fire-alarm boxes at the corners of Hubbard and Leavitt and Erie and Paulina streets, and to report how many of the boxes purchased within the past year have been received, and where they have been placed.

CITY OFFICERS.

The proposition of the lessees of school lands on the West Side, to pay 75 per cent on their rent, referred by the Board of Education, was sent to the Committee on Schools.

The Board of Public Works submitted the report of the Commissioners to estimate for paving Kinzie street from Wells to State street; for extending Vernon avenue to Thirty-first street, and for a number of private drains and lampposts, which were passed.

SPECIAL BAIL.

The report of the Judiciary Committee on the subject of special bail, and Ald. Pickering's substitute for the Committee's ordinance, were taken up.

Ald. Dixon favored the spirit of the substitute, but it did not answer the purpose. The amount forfeited by the arrested man, if he did not appear in Court, did not apply on the execution. He might forfeit the money, and yet be called on to pay the fine. He was in favor of three sessions in the Police Courts every day except Sunday, one being from 8 to 11 in the evening. He offered an ordinance providing for the three sessions in question.

Ald. Schaffner thought the Council had no right to impose this extra burden upon Police Magistrates. He favored Ald. Pickering's proposition.

Ald. Richardson claimed that the Council could authorize a Sergeant of Police to accept special bail, or a special deposit, and he did not believe the Corporation Counsel would give a written opinion that it was illegal. Ald. Pickering's substitute required a man to put up perhaps $110 to get out. This ordinance of the Committee enabled a man to get out by making a deposit, or getting a freeholder to go on his bond.

Ald. Schaffner said he had been told a bail-bond would be worthless, unless the arrest was made on a warrant.

Ald. Dixon favored the recommitting of the whole matter. If his ordinance was adopted, an original Police Magistrate would be appointed.

A motion to recommit was lost—yeas, 15; nays, 19.

Ald. Dixon's ordinance was lost—yeas, 3; Dixon, Quirk, and Carney; nays, 32.

Ald. Pickering's ordinance was lost—yeas, 14; nays, 21—as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, McGenniss, McAvoy, Sidwell, Stone, Pickering, Clark, Heath, Sherwood, Moore, Cleveland, Lengacher, Schaffner, and Ogden—14.

Nays—Richardson, Warren, Coey, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Miner, Quirk, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Carney, Cannon, Brandt, Woodman, and Corcoran—21.

The engrossment of the ordinance reported by the Committee was not waived—yeas, 29; nays, 6; and it was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

POLICE AND FIRE.

The ordinance providing for the addition of 75 men to the police force, for the purchase of 5 chemical fire extinguishers, 35 alarm telegraph boxes, 3 steam fire engines of the third class, etc., was taken up.

Ald. J. Schaffner moved to amend by increasing the number of extinguishers to nine.

Ald. McGenniss thought that five were all that could be used at this moment.

Ald. Sherwood did not see how the ordinance could be passed, in view of the charter provision that the Council should make no expenditure outside of the estimates, unless by reason of a casualty happening after the annual estimates were made. It was a proposition to expend $25,000, in violation of the charter, with no casualty or necessity to justify it.

Ald. McGenniss said the expenses were to be paid from the Canal Redemption Fund. The amount for the police force would be very small, and would be provided for next year. The Corporation Counsel was clear that the ordinance was legal.

Ald. Woodman moved to postpone the whole matter for two weeks.

The motion was lost—yeas, 15; nays, 20.

Ald. Bailey moved to strike out the section in relation to fire extinguishers.

After a long discussion on the merits of chemical extinguishers, Ald. Bailey's motion was agreed to—yeas, 27; nays, 8—as follows:

Yeas—Richardson, Dixon, Warren, Coey, Pickering, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Clark, Heath, Miner, Sherwood, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, Eckhardt, Mahr, Lengacher, Carney, Brandt, Woodman, and Corcoran—27.

Nays—McGenniss, McAvoy, Sidwell, Stone, Stout, Schaffner, Cannon, and Ogden—8.

The ordinance, as amended, was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

Ald. Lengacher moved to adjourn.

The motion was carried—yeas, 18; nays, 17.

The New London Post Office.

London has a new Post Office, not for the receipt and delivery of letters, but for the administration of the Department. It contains the official departments of the Postmaster General, his assistants, secretaries, and other officers, and will also be the headquarters of the telegraph service of the United Kingdom. The building covers more than an acre of ground, having a frontage of 286 feet, and a depth of 144 feet. Its base is of granite, but the building is of brick, with Portland stone facing, and it is five stories in height, eighty-four feet in all. It is as nearly fire-proof as it could be made, all the floors being laid with a thick stratum of concrete between iron girders, and paved with stone. An average of 800 men have been employed more than two years in building this edifice, which has consumed more than 500 tons of iron, nearly 12,000 tons of stone and 6,000,000 bricks. We mention these last statistics with a purpose. The Post Office was constructed under contract, and the price paid was but £129,718, or less than $650,000. It is, therefore, not only one of the most elegant buildings in London, but a model of cheapness. It may be interesting to state that the price paid for the land—the building is situated in St. Martin's-le-Grand, not far from the Bank of England, in that part of the city where land is most costly—was about £300,000, or a million and a half dollars, or less than thirty-three dollars a square foot.

A Much-Married Woman.

There is a woman in Washington who has buried five husbands. Recently she married a sixth. Upon the day of the wedding, a man called at the house of the groom, asked for that gentleman, and then proceeded to measure his body with a tape line. The infatuated groom entertained an idea that this might, perhaps, be a man sent around by his tailor. After the ceremony in church, however, the husband was surprised to observe this same person standing in the vestibule and winking furiously at the bride as the party came out to the carriages. Just as they were starting off the mysterious being put his head into the carriage window, and whispered to the bride: "Got a ready-made one that'll just suit him! Beautiful fit—beautiful!" When the happy man demanded the name of the intruder, the bride blushed, and said she believed he was some kind of an undertaker. Then the man was not so happy. He was hardly happy at all, and a certain gloom seemed to overcast the honeymoon. Perhaps the undertaker was too prompt. But still, we like to see a man take an interest in his business.

George W. Miller, late Superintendent of the New York Insurance Department, will start shortly for a European tour.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Money firm most of the day at 7 currency and 7. Coin closed at 6@7.

Sterling firm at 109¼@109⅜.

Gold steady; ranged at 111⅜@111⅞@111⅜, closing at 111⅜@111¼. Loans at 3@7. Clearings, $31,000,000. Treasury disbursed $618,000.

Governments, ⅛@¼ higher and strong.

State bonds dull, but strong.

Stocks quiet, and improved slightly in the morning, but fell off in the afternoon, and closed steady.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	115⅛	Coupons, '67	114
5-20s of '62	112⅞	Coupons, '68	113⅜
Coupons, '64	113⅛	10-40s	110
Coupons, '65	114⅛	New 5s	111⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	113	Currency 6s	112⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	North Carolinas, old	33½
Tennessees, 6's	80	North Carolinas, new	18
Tennessees, new	80	South Carolina, old	48
Virginias, 6's	45	South Carolina, new	21
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	101¼	St. Paul pfd	77⅛
W. U. Tel	79⅜	Wabash	74⅝
Adams Express	94	Wabash pfd	85
Wells Fargo	85	Fort Wayne	92
American Express	69⅛	Terre Haute	14
United States Ex.	80¾	Terre Haute pfd	40
Pacific Mail	72⅛	Chicago & Alton	112⅛
New York Central	100⅞	C. & A. pfd	115
Erie	63⅜	O. & M.	48⅜
Erie pfd	70	C., C.&C., ex. div.	93½@94
Harlem	114⅛	C., B. & Q.	137
Harlem pfd	120	Lake Shore	96⅜
Michigan Central	109	Indiana Central	38
Pittsburgh	89	Illinois Central	123
Northwestern	82¼	Central Pacific bonds	99⅞
Northwestern pfd	87⅞	Del., Lack. & W.	93
Rock Island	110⅝	H. & Erie	7⅞
N. J. Central, ex. div.	99	New Jersey, ex. div.	99
Panama	128	U. P. bonds	87
H. & St. Joe	49⅛	Grant	79
St. Paul	53⅞	Income	83

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Jan. 6, 5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 91⅞@92; 89⅜; new 5s,—. Bonds—62s, 92⅞; 67s, 93; 10-40s, The rate of discount—Erie, 51⅛. cent below the Bank for three months' bills is ⅛ per Stock Exchange on Government rate. Money at the cent lower than the bank rate. securities is ⅛ per

Tallow, 45s. Linseed oil, 33s 15d@— Turpentine, 43s 6d@44s.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Rentes, 53f, 62c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 10⅜d; Orleans, 10⅝d; sales 12,000 bales for speculation; export, 2,000 bales; American, 4,000 bales.

Bredstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 12@12s 3d. Flour, 30s. Corn, 28s 9d.

Cheese, 63s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 35s 6d; short rib middles, 36s. Turpentine, 44s@44s 6d.

Shipments of cotton from Bombay since last report, 1,400 bales.

ANTWERP, Jan. 6.—Petroleum—Fine American, 52c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Total beeves for the week 6,900, against 3,800 the previous week; to-day, 96 cars at One Hundredth street, 82 at Communipaw, and 31 at Weehawken, making 350. Very few Texans, and they of good quality, at 9⅛@10⅛c. Quality generally fair to good, market ⅛@⅛c better; good to prime selling at 13@14c, a few head at 14⅛c; fair, 11⅛@12c; average, 11⅛c, and all sold. Some stock was held back on the way. Five cars Texans, 5⅛ cwt, 10⅛c, 55 lbs per cwt; 7 cas good, 6 cwt, 10⅛c; 6 cars Illinois, 7 cwt, 11⅛c; 4 cars, 7⅛ cwt, 12@13⅛c; 3 cars fine Ohio, 8⅛ cwt, 13⅞@14c; 1 car bulls at 4c, live weight.

SHEEP—Total sheep, 25,500 against 10,200 last week; for to-day 7,400 and dull with a downward tendency. Prices 5⅞@8⅞c for poor to extras. Car 86 lbs, Ills., 6c; car 73 lbs, Mich., 6⅛c; car 84 lbs, State, 7c; car 143 lbs, Iowa, 6⅞c; car 346 lbs, 8⅛c; car 92 lbs, Canada lambs, 8c.

HOGS—Receipts, 41,700 total against 41,300 the previous week; to-day 78 cars. Market strong and active, 4⅛c for 2 cars 270 lbs live; 5c for 4 cars 196 lbs; 5⅛c extreme; dressed, 6c medium; 6⅞@7c for pigs; Western, dressed, 5@5⅛c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Trade movements are slow with the jobbers, but some of the agents are rather more active to-day. The market is firm. Cotton goods are quiet, but very firm, with more firmness in colored cottons, which have an upward look. Hamilton ticks advanced to 20c. Foreign goods are very dull. The manufacturers of staple British and foreign fabrics have written their continental agents here to sell no more goods except at full prices.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—BEEVES—Dull and unchanged; choice Pennsylvania and Western steers, $9.50; extra, $7.50@8.00; fair to good, $6.00@7.00; common, $4.00@5.30 per cwt.

SHEEP—Fair demand; 5⅞@7⅛c per lb.

HOGS—Dull; $6.00@6.25 per cwt. Sales: 2,900 beeves, 6,000 sheep, and 4,000 hogs.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 6.—Crude petroleum firmer; $2.37⅛ at Parker's Landing—equal to about 6⅛c per gallon here; refined unchanged.

Night Provision Board.

TWENTY-SECOND STREET AND WABASH AVENUE, Jan. 5.—Sales 600 brls new pork seller April, at $12.25; 100 boxes short clear, at 6⅛c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—COTTON—⅛c lower; more doing; middling uplands, 20⅜c; actual receipts, 303 bales; gross, 4,034. Sales futures: 12,300, January, 19⅝@19⅞c; February, 19⅞@19 15-16c; March, 19 15-16@20 3-16c; April, 20 7-16@20⅝c; May, 21@21 1-16c; June, 21 7-16@21⅝c; July, 21⅝c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Receipts, 6,013 brls; firm; fair shipping demand; $5.50@6.50 for superfine Western and State; $7.00@7.60 for common to good extra; $7.65@8.00 for extra to choice; $7.75@8.50 for common to choice white Western and extra; $7.20@7.50 for common to good extra Ohio; $7.65@8.13 for common to choice extra St. Louis, the market closing quiet. Rye flour in fair demand and steady, at $4.70@6.50. Corn meal quiet. Grain Receipts—Wheat, 39,220 bu. Wheat quiet and a shade firmer; better export demand, stimulated by decline in freights; some milling demand; $1.65@1.67 for fair to choice No. 2 Milwaukee, store; $1.65@1.66 for fair ordinary to good, afloat; $1.61⅛ for No. 2 do, store; $1.58@1.60 for common to good Chicago, afloat; $1.53@1.54 for No. 2 and 3 spring mixed; $1.40@1.50 for inferior spring; $1.90 for white Western, store and afloat; $1.85 for red Western; $1.90 for amber Western. Rye quiet and firm. Barley steady at 90c for common Canada Western, and 85c for No. 2 round State. Barley malt quiet. Corn—Receipts, 27,200 bu; firm; fair demand; 66@66⅛c for old mixed Western; 64@64⅛c for do in store; 65@66c for new do; 67@67⅛c for yellow Western. Oats—Receipts, 41,925 bu; 1c higher; 45@46c for new Western mixed; 51@52c for white; 45@47⅛c for black Western.

EGGS—Firm at 37@37⅛c for Western; 38@39c for State and Pennsylvania; 39@40c for Jersey.

HAY—Quiet and firm at $1.30@1.70 at retail.

HOPS—Quiet and firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 16@19⅛c. Sugar quiet and firm; fair to good refining, 9@9⅛c; Cuba, 9@9⅛c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, 50@55c. Rice firm at 8@8⅛c.

PETROLEUM—10⅞@11c for crude, and 27⅛c for refined.

TOTAL STOCK of grain in store not reported.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm but quiet at $13.75 for new mess; $14.00 for prime mess; $11.50 for prime. Beef dull. Beef hams and tierce beef nominal. Cut meats—5⅛c for boxed shoulders; 9⅛c for hams. Middles steady; short clear, 7⅛c; long clear, 6⅞c. Lard firm at 7⅞@7⅞c for No. 1 to prime steam; 8@8⅛c for kettle; March, 8 3-16@8⅛c; April, 8⅜c.

BUTTER—Quiet at 10@16c for Western, and 24@30c for State.

CHEESE—11@14⅛c for common to prime.

WHISKEY—Moderate demand at 92⅛@93c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 6.—GRAIN—Market strong. No. 2 Milwaukee club at $1.52; $1.72@1.75 for Ohio. Oats, 40c on track; sales, 42,000 bu No. 2 mixed Western. Corn, 52c. Other grains nominally unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and fairly active; prices unchanged. Wheat unchanged and firm. Corn steady; mixed Western, 62c. Oats dull. Rye, none offered; 90c@$1.05, latter choice.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess Pork, $13.00@13.50, latter jobbing lots. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 4⅛@4⅛c; rib sides, 5⅛@5⅛c; clear rib sides, 6⅛@6⅛c. Bacon—Shoulders, 5⅛@5⅛c; rib sides, 7⅛@7⅛c; clear rib sides, 8c. New hams, 14@15c. Lard, 7⅛@8c.

BUTTER—Steady.

WHISKEY—96c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; held firm. Wheat firm and prices better, but business small; No. 2 spring $1.25⅛, spot; $1.30 seller February; sample lots No. 3 fall, $1.75; No. 2 do at $1.90. Corn a shade higher; 32@32⅛c in elevator. Oats firm and a shade higher; No. 2 27⅛c. Barley and Rye—Little doing.

WHISKEY—Steady at 92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $11.50. Bulk meats in fair demand, and holders firm, with little disposition to sell; small packed lots shoulders at 4c; clear rib, 5⅛c; clear, 6c. Bacon nominal. Lard in good demand; sales at 7c on spot and seller the month.

HOGS—Active at $3.40@3.90.

CATTLE—Firmer; inferior to choice Texans at 1⅛@4⅛c; native stockers, 2⅛@4⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Of hogs, 4,683.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 6.—COTTON—Firm; good ordinary, 19c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn in good demand but lower at 52c. Oats quiet at 43@45c.

HAY—Scarce at $28.00@30.00.

CORNMEAL—Active at $3.20.

BULK MEATS—Quiet and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 6.—FLOUR—Active and firm, but unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm, with strong upward tendency. Mess pork, $12.25. Bacon, shoulders, 5⅛c; clear rib, 7⅛c; clear, 8c. Hams, 13⅛@14c, packed. Bulk meats unchanged. Lard, 7⅛@8c; keg, 8⅛c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.00 for heavy. Receipts since Saturday, 4,015.

WHISKEY—Firm at 89@90c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat very firm and a shade higher; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.83; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.71⅛; amber Michigan, $1.68⅛; No. 1 red, $1.68⅛; No. 2 do, $1.65; No. 3 do, $1.55. Corn steady; high mixed, 38c spot; 44c seller May; low mixed, 37⅞c; yellow, 38⅛c. Oats—No. 2 quiet at 31⅛c.

CLOVER SEED—Active for prime.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.40@4.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat 12,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1.64@1.65. Corn steady. Rye dull and a shade lower, at 85@86c. Oats and barley steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher; $12.25. Lard steady; kettle, 7⅛@7⅛c; steam, 7⅛@7⅛c. Bulk meats in fair demand and higher; shoulders, 4c; clear rib, 5⅞@6c; clear, 6⅛@6⅛c. Bacon unchanged. Green meats active and higher; sales shoulders, 3⅛c; clear ribs, 5⅛c. Hams, 6⅞@9⅛c.

HOGS—Strong at $3.95@4.10. Receipts, 6,500.

WHISKEY—Higher at 89c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firm and nominal; No. 1 red winter, $1.75; No. 2 do, $1.70. Corn quiet and unchanged; mixed, 45@46c. Oats steady; No. 1, 37c; No. 2, 35c.

REFINED PETROLEUM—In good demand; standard white, 22@22⅛c; prime do, 23@23⅛c for car lots.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.23⅛; No. 2, $1.23⅛. Oats scarce at 26c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 32c. Rye dull and drooping; No. 1, 67c. Barley steady; No. 2, 71c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat—Extra white, $1.89⅛; No. 1, $1.79@1.80; amber, $1.65. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.55.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, but less active; extra family, $7.50@8.00; Iowa and Wisconsin, $8.00; large sales could not be made at quotations; Minnesota, $8.00@9.00. Wheat firm; red Western, $1.95@2.00; white, $2.05. Rye held at 95c. Corn—Yellow, 65@66c; old, 62@65c; new, 53c; mixed, 51c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, old mess, sells at $13.00; new mess, $13.75. Hams, in pickle, 9⅞@10c. Lard, 7⅞@8c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; crude, 15⅛c; refined, 20@21c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 93c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Jan. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; $8.50 for No. 1 spring; $9.50 for amber winter; $10.25 for white winter; $10.75 for double extra. Wheat firm and quiet. Corn unchanged. Barley unchanged.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Philadelphia, 76c; to Boston, 72c; to New York, 69c; to Albany, 54c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—The markets are all dull, and very little doing.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—XXX, $7.55@8.50; family, $9.50@10.50. Corn lower; yellow and mixed, 70c; white, 72c. Oats, 47@49c.

BRAN—$1.40.

HAY—Light supply; no sales.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $13.75. Dry salt meats, 5c, 7c, 7⅛c; bacon, 5⅛c, 9⅛c, 10⅛c; hams, 13@15c. Lard, tierce, 8⅛@8⅛c; keg, 9⅛@9⅞c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Inferior, 6@6⅛c; common, 6⅞c. Molasses active and fairly fair, 7⅛@8⅛c; prime, 9c. Mocha Coffee, 16⅞@19⅛c; good; fair to choice, 53@60c.

WHISKEY—Louisiana, 92c.

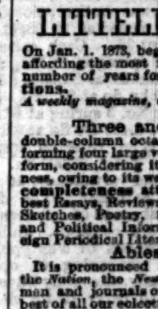
COTTON—Operations almost suspended, nearly all the business men attending the meeting at Lafayette Square. Sales 100 bales at forced quotations nominal; good ordinary, 18⅞c; low middling, 19⅛c; middling, 19⅞c; middling Orleans, 20c; receipts, 8,471 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,526 bales; coast, 2,031 bales; stock, 157,011 bales.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS.—These are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck has been in constant practice over thirty years, continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach, and aids digestion; his Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers generally.

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NEW SERIES.

NEW SERIES.

NEW SERIES.

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W. C. DOW,

Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

FURNITURE.

Furniture.

JOHN KRAUS, 219 Blue Island-av. Great Closing-Out Sale. Intending to discontinue the retail branch of my business by the first of January, 1873, and to devote myself only to the manufacturing and wholesale trade, I can offer to the public a line of fine Furniture, Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, &c., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN KRAUS, Furniture Manufacturer.

DRY GOODS.

REDUCED PRICES.

To close out the remainder of our fine Lyons Cloaking Velvets prior to inventory, we reduce the best $20 "Peerless" to $16; the $18 to $14; the $16 to $12; the $12 to $10.

Also, Black Alpaca Suits to $6, $8, and $10, worth double, and winter fabric suits equally low, for the few remaining.

All classes of winter goods now offered at

"TEMPTING PRICES,"

BY

Chas. Gossage & Co.

(Successors to Ross & Gossage),

235 AND 237 WEST MADISON-ST.

BANK STATEMENTS.

Report of the Condition OF THE

Second National Bank

OF CHICAGO,

At close of business, Dec. 17, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$452,222.14
Overdrafts		5,334.02
United States Bonds to secure circulation	$108,500.00	
United States Bonds and Securities on hand	1,900.00	
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	11,293.11	121,693.11
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	77,813.54	
Due from National Banks	3,320.00	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	9,243.56	90,377.10
Other Real Estate		17,212.42
Furniture and Fixtures		7,247.60
Current Expenses		8,110.33
Taxes Paid		6,844.33
Cash Items (including Stamps)	4,120.00	
Exchanges for Clearing House	33,960.17	
Bills of National Banks	42,100.00	
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	1,312.44	
Specie, viz: Coin	3,449.50	
Legal Tender Notes	125,710.00	
		212,652.11
		$922,993.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$100,000.00
Surplus Fund		50,000.00
Exchange	$2,189.23	
Interest	20,633.50	
Profit and Loss	5,416.46	28,237.19
National Bank circulation outstanding		97,500.00
Individual Deposits	457,175.92	
Certified Checks	4,772.81	
Due to National Banks	93,915.74	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	91,392.00	647,256.49
		$922,993.68

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.

I, John P. McGregor, Cashier of the Second National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN P. McGREGOR, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this sixth day of January, 1873. M. SCHWEISTHAL, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: J. A. ELLIS, J. P. McGREGOR, PHILIP P. LEE, Directors.

Report of the Condition OF THE

UNION STOCK YARD National Bank

OF CHICAGO,

At Lake, in the State of Illinois, at close of business, Dec. 27, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$224,935.07
Overdrafts	2,343.02
United States Bonds to secure circulation	100,000.00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	61,546.02
Due from National Banks	116,787.63
Furniture and Fixtures	1,472.65
Current Expenses	3,278.80
Taxes paid	1,951.97
Cash Items	191.12
Bills of National Banks	5,742.00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	833.53
Specie—coin	12,685.62
Legal Tender Notes	20,000.00
	$551,767.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		100,000.00
Surplus Fund		20,000.00
Discount	$1,520.60	
Exchange	4,525.18	
Interest	6,412.06	
Profit and Loss	13,327.10	25,385.94
National Bank Circulation outstanding		89,000.00
Individual Deposits	$288,807.57	
Due to National Banks	17,860.59	
Due to other Banks and Bankers	10,213.33	316,881.49
		$551,767.43

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.

I, Edward S. Stickney, Cashier of the Union Stock Yard National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. S. STICKNEY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 6th day of January, 1873. GEO. E. CONRAD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: SAM'L M. NICKERSON, WM. F. TUCKER, JOHN R. HOXIE, Directors.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between F. H. Shepherd and E. G. Studley, Jr., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. H. SHEPHERD, E. G. STUDLEY, JR.

Jan. 3, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of SHEPHERD & GREENE, for the purpose of carrying on a Retail Coal business. The above firm will collect all the bills and pay all the debts of the firm of Shepherd & Studley, this day dissolved. F. H. SHEPHERD, H. M. GREENE.

Jan. 3, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF STANGE & BUSCH

Has this day dissolved by mutual consent. The present firm, D. C. Busch, collects all bills and pays all debts thereon. 394 East Division-st.

FINANCIAL.

The United States Mortgage Co.

Loans in Gold, or Currency, on Bond and Mortgage of Improved Real Estate,

Without Commission and on Long Time.

ROOMS 2 & 3,

S. W. Cor. State and Madison-sts.

ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

NOW

Is the Time to get Rich.

$500,000

CASH GIFTS.

Under authority of special legislative act of March 16, 1871, the Trustees now announce the Third Grand Gift Concert, for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, to come off in Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky., on

Tuesday, April 8, 1873.

The best musical talent that can be procured from all parts of the country will add pleasure to the entertainment, and Ten Thousand Cash Gifts, aggregating a vast total of Half a Million Dollars currency, will be distributed by lot to the ticket-holders, as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS:

One Grand Cash Gift	$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift	20,000
One Grand Cash Gift	10,000
One Grand Cash Gift	5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500 each	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400 each	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300 each	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200 each	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of 100 each	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10 each	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000

To provide means for this magnificent concert, One Hundred Thousand Tickets Only will be issued, a large portion of which are already sold.

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole tickets $10, halves $5, and quarters $2.50. Buyers who wish to secure special numbers must order immediately, as the sale has set in very lively, and it will be impossible to procure them if orders are delinquent. The object of this Third Gift Concert is the enlargement and endowment of the Public Library of Kentucky, which, by the special act authorizing the Concert for its benefit, is to be forever free to all citizens of every State. This Concert will be conducted like the first and second heretofore given, and full particulars may be obtained from circulars, now ready, and free to all who apply. The management of this undertaking has been committed by the Trustees to Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, to whom communications pertaining to the Gift Concert may be addressed.

R. T. DURRETT, President.
W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice President.
JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary Public Library of Ky.
FARMERS & DROVERS' BANK, Treasurer.

Tickets are now ready for sale, and all orders for them, or applications for agencies, circulars, information, etc., will meet with prompt attention when addressed

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Louisville, Ky., Agent Public Library Ky.

Or F. I. Dibble & Co., 154 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Western Supply.

Orders will also be received by L. Manasse, optician, at Sherman House; Phillips & Hanna, 397 State-st. and 324 Wabash-av.; P. V. Fitzpatrick, 333 State-st.; Horton & Brother, 537 West Lake-st.; and at the Tremont House, Chicago.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

Opening of the New Through Line to St. Paul.

On and after Sunday, Jan. 5, 1873, through trains for St. Paul via Beloit, Madison, Elroy, Black River Falls, Eau Claire, and Hudson, will leave Wisconsin Division Depot as follows:

DAY EXPRESS, 10:00 a. m., Sundays excepted.
NIGHT EXPRESS, 9:00 p. m., Saturdays excepted.

Pullman Palace cars attached to all night trains.

M. HUGHETT, Gen. Supt.
H. P. STANWOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

REGIMENTAL.

There will be a meeting of the members of the proposed New Regiment and of citizens interested in such an organization at the Council Chamber, City Hall, on

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 8,

At 8 o'clock, sharp.

It is expected that a permanent organization will be effected at this meeting, and it is hoped that all having the best interests of the city at heart will be present to encourage the movement.

H. B. BARCLAY, Secretary.

COMMITTEE.

Hon. Joseph Medill,	Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan,
W. F. Coolbaugh,	Phil. Wadsworth,
Wirt Dexter,	A. C. Ducat,
Chas. Fargo,	Ira Holmes,
A. C. McClurg,	N. K. Fairbank,
Geo. C. Clarke,	Murry Nelson,
C. M. Henderson,	P. C. Maynard.

NOTICE.

The rates for storing and handling grain in the Chicago and St. Louis Elevator, for the ensuing year, will be the same as those established by law, viz: Two cents per bushel for the first thirty days, or part thereof, and one-half cent per bushel for each additional fifteen days, or part thereof; and in the case of grain received that is damp, or liable to early damage, as indicated by its inspection, two cents per bushel for the first ten days, or part thereof, and one-half cent per bushel for each additional five days, or parts thereof. R. M. & O. S. HOUGH & CO.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Dec. 23, 1872.

WE HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED Messrs. HENRY W. NIEDERT & CO., No. 28 Market-st., Chicago, Ill., Our sole agents for the sale of our Flour, the well-known popular brands of Magnolia and Dexter.

SWIGART & FINDELL.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Company, at their office, in the city of Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1873, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 o'clock m., for the election of seven Trustees, to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

CHARLES HENROTIN, Cashier.

The Commercial National Bank

OF CHICAGO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at its Banking House, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m.

M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

Election Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company, on Monday, Jan. 13, between the hours of 3 and 4 p. m., for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

JAMES K. BURTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

Chicago, Dec. 13, 1872.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago M. C. Roofing Co., for the election of Board of Directors, will occur on Monday, Jan. 13, 1873, at their office, 177 LaSalle-st., at 11 a. m. W. M. BROWN, Pres't.

Notice.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Stock Yard National Bank of Chicago, for the election of Directors, will be held at its Banking Office on Monday, the 13th day of January, 1873, between the hours of 2 and 3 p. m. E. S. STICKNEY, Cashier.

MUSICAL.

Mason & Hamlin Organ Co.,

281 Wabash-av., corner Van Buren-st. These Organs are acknowledged to be unrivaled in excellence. See ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR. Organs to rent.

HAIR LUXURIANT.

Luxuriant Whiskers, Moustaches, Eyebrows, Etc.

MARTINA'S WORLD-RENOWNED POMADE, well-known throughout Europe and America, forces whiskers and moustaches to grow on the smoothest face in a month, without injuring the skin. A sure remedy for baldness. Sent free, $1.50. LOUIS MARTINA & CO., (offices 24 and 25) 125 Clark-st., Chicago. Agents wanted.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of R. M. Ford, Oliver & Co., for the transaction of the wholesale liquor business at No. 28 South Water-st.

R. M. FORD,
H. W. OLIVER,
JAMES CONNOR.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1873.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.

The demand for money in the local market continues very large, and notwithstanding that the National Banks are letting out money more freely since the call for a report, the supply of funds is still far below the demand, which had been held back for several weeks at the close of last year in the anticipation of easy money now. The remittances to New York are probably larger from this city now than they have ever been before, and the demand for New York exchange keeps it up to a price that obliges banks to ship currency Eastward. Sales of exchange were made between banks to-day, at 50 to 75c ₱ $1,000 premium, but there was very little to be had at these figures.

CHANGES IN CONTROL OF LOCAL STOCKS.

During this week the annual elections of Directors and officers of a large proportion of the most prominent local stock concerns, banks, horse railways, etc., will be held. Judging from current gossip, some important changes will be made in some cases. If rumor be correct, one of the first will be in the Chicago City Railway Company, which holds its annual meeting to-morrow, Jan. 7.

THE DRAIN OF INSURANCE MONEY TO THE EAST.

It is not generally known that the citizens of Illinois pay annually for life insurance a greater sum than the total annual revenue of the State. The total amount of life insurance premiums paid in Illinois, in 1871, was $4,581,000, and the total amount of fire insurance premiums paid in the same time was about $3,500,000. In connection with these figures we print the following correspondence on a point which has several times been touched upon in THE TRIBUNE in the last year or two:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

It will be seen by the report of the Auditor of the State of Illinois for the year 1872, that sixty-six life insurance companies doing business in the State take away from her people and the business public the comfortable little sum of $4,500,000 annually, and that of this sum New York companies capture about $2,000,000, and Massachusetts companies about $300,000, while the balance is taken by Connecticut and some other New England companies and a few Western institutions.

By reference to the report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York for the year 1872, it will be seen that the life insurance companies of that State receive annually the sum of $59,000,000 for life insurance, and that the net annual excess of income over all expenditures and losses is about $21,000,000, and that the companies have now on hand aggregate assets of $150,000,000. Two-thirds of this enormous sum of money is received from the Western and Southwestern States.

What becomes of the money that thus annually finds its way to the great centre of monopolies and rings? Does it ever return to the generous givers, or do the companies ever favor them with a loan of even part of it? No! Not a cent ever finds its way back. Not a cent would the companies loan to any one in the West or Southwest. Not a cent dare they loan, for such is the *lex terræ* of the State of New York. "Receive all you can but never lend or give a cent," —all must stay in New York.

Hence it is not to be wondered at that in New York money is always to be had on good real estate security at from 6 to 7 per cent, with greatly more on hand than can be loaned, while we of the West, willing to pay 8, 9, and 10 per cent, are denied the use of a single cent of this vast surplus to which we have so largely contributed. How long will the people of Illinois, and the West generally, submit to this drain, and receive no profit from it?

If a reasonable share of this money would be of benefit toward the development and building up of the West—which has done so much toward the aggrandizement of the East—why should we not have it? We do not ask it or the use of it as a matter of charity. We are willing to pay for it, and we are abundantly able to secure it.

If the Legislature of New York must and will, by prohibitory laws, act like the dog in the manger and forbid its life insurance companies from lending any part of their surplus moneys to those from whom it has in a great measure been obtained—let her do so—but let us teach her a lesson. Let Illinois and the great West say to New York, as the ox did to the dog, "Now that you have possession and can neither eat or use, and will not lend, keep what you have, but henceforth come not to my fields for a further supply until you have first shown to the world that you are willing to do justice as well as receive the benefits by a repeal of the prohibition."

Let us cut off the supply, and surrender is but a question of time.

Let the Legislature of Illinois, and those who have the interest and welfare of the State at heart, prohibit by enactment all life insurance companies from doing business within its limits unless they will loan at least every dollar of the premiums received on real estate security within the State; and then not only will New York, but Massachusetts repeal their unfriendly laws, but we will have plenty of money at legitimate interest at reasonable rates of interest, and in benefitting ourselves, will also benefit the companies by giving them a higher rate of interest and better security than they can obtain at home. JAY.

STOCKS IN 1872.

The following is a comparison of the prices of the leading speculative stocks on Jan. 2, 1872, and Jan. 4, 1873, with the highest prices attained in the intermediate time:

	Jan. 2, 1872.	Subsequent highest prices in 1872.	Closing prices, Jan. 4, 1873.
New York Central	95¾	103½	99¾
Erie	34	76	62¾
Lake Shore	94	98	93⅝
Wabash	72½	80	74½
Northwestern	68¼	230	83
Northwestern pref'd	92¼	102	88
Rock Island	108	118	111
St. Paul	55½	65	54
St. Paul pref'd	80¼	88	77⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	46¼	55	48¼
Union Pacific	30	41½	38
W. Union Telegraph	70¼	82½	79
Pacific Mail	53¾	103¾	40

KNOWLEDGE A SOURCE OF WEALTH.

The complete census report for 1870 contains a set of maps, which show among many other things, the degree of wealth and education in different sections of the country. From these it appears that while most of the wealth of the country is centred in the line from Boston and Baltimore to Kansas and Wisconsin, the bulk of illiteracy is below that line. Wealth is marked with yellow, and the space designated is as yellow as the sun, while illiteracy is marked with black, the east centre of Virginia and North Carolina, the cotton belt, and the region of the Mississippi Valley in Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Missouri, from the Delta to Southern Missouri and Illinois, is very black, and a spot on the east shore of Texas is the same. The straight line from Maine to Iowa, reaching south to New York City and middle Illinois, is almost white, showing advanced education in those regions, but in all regions where large numbers of colored persons are found the exact opposite effect is noticed. These maps are valuable acquisitions to our official literature.

FINANCIAL NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

The money article of the London *Times*, Dec. 17, contained the following:

"The advices from Berlin and all parts of Germany describe great pressure in the various money markets. It seems that the Vienna bankers have been drawing large amounts of accommodation paper on Berlin, and that the Bank of Berlin, following the example of the Bank of England, has taken measures to check the discount facilities on which these parties incautiously relied. In consequence of this many large amounts of stock have been thrown on the market. At Amsterdam, likewise, discount is high, and 7 per cent has been paid for advances on securities. At Vienna money also is in great demand.

"The Frankfort letters mention that the stoppage of the Union Bank at Brussels and Antwerp has for the moment caused a general break-up on the Frankfort Bourse in the shares of the new financial establishments, which in many cases are almost unsalable. The fact of the Bank of Berlin having discountenanced the paper of these institutions has at the same time operated severely in checking the previous mania. Speculators, being unable to renew their bills, have had no alternative but to bring large amounts of shares and stock for sale. This has caused a heavy fall in Lombards and French Austrian shares, while Government stock, and United States bonds, which are not in speculative hands, remain firm. Under the circumstances, it is hoped that the career of promoters is past for a while. Congratulations are expressed that the break-up has occurred at a quiet time, when no apprehensions exist with regard to commercial affairs.

—The forty-sixth annual report of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1872, states that the revenues for the year from main line and branches were $13,626,677, against $12,557,529 the preceding year, an increase of $1,069,147. The expenses of working and keeping the road and machinery in repair amounted to $6,122,400, being a fraction less than 57¼ per cent of the earnings, and a decrease of 2¼ per cent compared with the previous year. During the last fiscal year the sinking fund for the redemption of the city loan increased to $1,449,553, a gain of $95,236. The action of the sinking-fund for the redemption of the Company's sterling loan has reduced that debt $164,560, a gain during the fiscal year of $81,312. The Company has paid during the year two semi-annual dividends of 4 per cent each. The liabilities of the Company compared with the statement of 1871 present an increase of $1,475,000. The profit and loss account an increase of $2,905,537, showing that the surplus fund, which represents capital from earnings invested in connecting and branch roads, etc., and not represented by stock or bonds, amounts to $26,152,269.

—The *Journal of Commerce* estimates, on the most reliable returns at its command, the annual yield of gold at about $55,000,000, and of silver at about $17,000,000, making $72,000,000 as the annual product of the United States. The total annual yield of the world is about $210,000,000. The imports of specie and bullion from foreign ports for the year ending June 30, 1872, is put down at $13,473,886, against $21,900,024 for the year ending June 30, 1871. The exports of specie and bullion to foreign ports in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, were $98,543,885, against $79,877,534 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

—A National Bank is to be started in Eau Claire, Wis., by Messrs. Woodward & Rust, on the 1st of January, with a capital of $60,000.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, Jan. 6:

CITY PROPERTY.

Hubbard st, between Ashland av and Armour st, n f, 25 ft to alley, with buildings, dated Jan. 4; consideration, $2,200.

North Hoyne st, between LeMoyne and Fowler sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 4; consideration, $1,000.

West Twenty-first st, 200 ft west of Robey st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 12, 1872; consideration, $750.

Hinman st, s w corner of Lincoln st, n f, 25x126¼ ft, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $1,100.

Fourth st, s e corner of Diller st, n f, Lot 11, dated Dec. 16, 1872; consideration, $800.

Western av, bet Van Horn and Evans st, w f, 25 ft, dated Aug. 19, 1872; consideration, $450.

West Jackson st, 150 ft e of Laflin st, s f, 125x168 8-10 ft, dated Dec. 5, 1872; consideration, $18,750.

West Jackson st, 221 4-10 ft w of Loomis st, s f, 100x168 8-10 ft, dated Dec. 5, 1872; consideration, $15,000.

West Tyler st, 197¾ ft e of Ashland av, s f, 25x151 4-10 ft, dated Dec. 18, 1872; consideration, $2,500.

West Tyler st, 222¾ ft e of Ashland av, s f, 25x151 4-10 ft, dated Dec. 18, 1872; consideration, $2,500.

Walnut st, bet Wood and Paulina st, s f, 25 ft to alley, also Lot 5, in Smith's s e ¼ of n w ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated Dec. 14, 1872; consideration, $5,000.

The premises No. 697 Wabash av, dated Dec. 28, 1872; consideration, $26,000.

Lots 17 and 34, in Block 1 in Harrison's Blocks 1 and 2, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Dec. 19, 1872; consideration, $2,400.

Noble st, n e cor of Kinzie st, w f, 25x93 ft, dated May 20, 1872; consideration, $750.

Lot 18, in Block 1 of n ½ Block 19, Sec 33, 39, 14, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $1,845.

North LaSalle st, s w cor of North av, Lot 10, dated Dec. 21, 1872; consideration, $8,000.

Lots 15 and 16, in Block 4 of Millard & Decker's e ½ e ½ n w ¼ Sec 26, 39, 13, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $2,200.

South Park av, s of Twenty-sixth st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 26, 1872; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 15, in Lot 2, of Stinson's n part of Lot 6, in Block 25, Sec 29, 39, 14, dated Dec. 17, 1872; consideration, $500.

North Dearborn st, s of Goethe st, e f, 49 73-100 ft to alley, dated Dec. 11, 1872; consideration, $10,443.

West Erie st, s w cor of Hoyne st, n f, 125 ft to alley, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 21, in Gale's Block 12, in Carpenter's Addition, dated Nov. 14, 1872; consideration, $1,375.

Lots 1 and 2, in Block 9, in Lee's Addition, dated Jan. 4; consideration, $2,000.

Block 4, of Morton's e ½ of n w ¼ Sec. 11, 39, 13, (5 acres), dated Dec. 30, 1872; consideration, $12,500.

West Van Buren st, east of and near Paulina st, south front, Lots 17 to 19, dated Nov. 23, 1872; consideration, $3,250.

Perch st, bet Kinzie and Fulton sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 29, 1872; consideration, $950.

North av, bet Ashland av and Paulina st, n f, 48 ft to alley, dated Dec. 2, 1872; consideration, $2,200.

Lot 17, in Block 1 of s ½ Block 9, Sec. 33, 39, 14, dated Dec. 12, 1872; consideration, $800.

Lot 16, in some, dated Dec. 12, 1872; consideration, $800.

Marshfield av, 106 ft n of Van Buren st, w f, 20x16 ft, dated July 22, 1872; consideration, $6,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 92, in Hurford's n w ¼ n w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Nov. 1, 1872; consideration, $500.

Lot 4, in Division 29, in Carr's re-subdivision of Kedzie's s w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Dec. 17, 1872; consideration, $600.

Lots 21 to 25, in Block 5, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 14, 38, 14, dated July 13, 1871; consideration, $3,250.

Lots 3 and 4, in Block 9, of Childs' Subdivision in Ridgewood, dated May 1, 1872; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 13, in Whitney & Claflin's Lot 2, of s ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Dec. 30, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	4,200	4,921	9,733	4,736
Wheat, bu	27,560	27,500	6,473	2,800
Corn, bu	103,700	179,295	430	12,189
Oats, bu	33,363	36,775	12,219	11,076
Rye, bu	6,203	4,707	1,100	5,239
Barley, bu	11,240	13,055	14,057	12,155
Grass Seed, lbs	30,880	30,465	....	22,630
Flax Seed, lbs	26,580	....	....	....
Broom Corn, lbs	....	42,611	14,300	12,100
Cured Meats, lbs	85,070	61,720	2,609,686	2,976,084
Beef, brls	30	....	50	40
Pork, brls	....	625	335	797
Lard, lbs	101,560	12,870	1,366,112	177,732
Tallow, lbs	36,870	8,620	83,000	67,405
Butter, lbs	56,395	44,250	91,650	36,880
Dressed Hogs, No.	1,906	2,761	1,220	923
Live Hogs, No.	13,855	11,213	8,516	1,622
Cattle, No.	399	622	604	867
Sheep, No.	555	1,928	702	937
Hides, lbs	115,854	156,520	114,398	135,460
Highwines, brls	248	122	1,018	405
Wool, lbs	18,500	9,310	118,400	7,360
Potatoes, bu	2,375	3,238	....	....
Lumber, m ft	276	531	120	451
Shingles, m	80	80	142	252
Lath, m	....	115	....	....
Salt, brls	348	....	300	1,372

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 1,083 bu wheat; 868 bu corn; 2,248 bu oats; 2,000 bu rye; 6,121 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 101 cars wheat; 313 cars corn; 57 cars oats; 13 cars rye; 22 cars barley. Total, 506 cars, or 207,000 bu.

We alluded this morning to the New York grading of wheat, stating that our No. 2 spring is generally sold there as Milwaukee No. 2, except in those rare cases in which the seller knows no better than to ask the minimum price. To-day the statement received an unrequired confirmation in the shape of a telegram from New York announcing the sale of a lot of "Chicago No. 2" at $1.59 per bu, the said lot of wheat having been shipped from this city as No. 3, being delivered from elevator on presentation of ordinary receipts for No. 3 spring. There was no concealment about the matter, and no attempt at doctoring; the sale was made in the ordinary course of trade, as many thousands of lots of No. 3 spring have been previously sold for Chicago No. 2, and of our No. 2 as Milwaukee No. 2.

The annual election of the Chicago Board of Trade was held to-day, and the annual meeting this evening. A report of the proceedings will be found in our local columns.

The leading produce markets were fully up to the average to-day, in point of activity, though the election for officers was in progress; and most of them were firmer in tone, the principal exceptions being highwines and oats. The receipts of produce were again rather liberal, and the shipments light; while advices from other points were very scanty, owing to the fact that the wires between Chicago and New York were in bad working order. The grocery trade was quiet, almost to dulness, both the local and the outside demand being limited. In values there were no changes. Coffees were strong, with a slight upward tendency, and the same was true of refined sugars, both of these staples having recently undergone a slight advance at the East. Rice, candles, spices, and teas were quoted steady and firm, while soaps, alone, were weak. In the dry goods market the changes were few and unimportant. The demand, though still far from being active, exhibits a gradual increase, and decided firmness prevails in all departments of the market. Some lines of cottons are advancing. The inquiry for butter continues firm, with no manifest change in prices; medium grades were rather easy, but other descriptions were firm at former rates. Bagging remains quiet. Cheese was quoted dull, at 11@13c for Western, and 13½@14c for New York factory. Nothing new was noted in the coal market. There was a moderate inquiry for the different brands, at the quotations given elsewhere. The dried fruit trade was quiet, with prices generally easy. Fish remains dull at unchanged prices. In the hay, hide, and leather markets, no new features were developed. Oils were quoted quiet, and most descriptions were firm. Paints, colors, tobacco, and wood remain quiet as previously quoted. There was a rather better demand for lumber, especially for the common grades; dealers also report rather more inquiry for hardwood; prices are unchanged. Brick, lime, cement, metals, etc., were without new features; the demand is light, and prices are steady at previous quotations. Tin plate is firm. Iron and steel are in moderate request; at former rates. The wool market is quiet, but dealers anticipate a more active trade soon, and are rather firmer in their views concerning particular grades. Broom corn was unchanged. Hops are firm; time sales have been made to brewers at 50@55c. The receipts of seeds have been quite liberal for a few days past, and timothy was active and firmer, sales of prime being made at $3.25@3.27½; common to good at $2.95@3.20; clover was dull and easier. Potatoes were in fair supply, and choice sound lots are salable at 70c on track. Poultry was quite this morning, there was a moderate demand for choice turkeys at 12@12½c. Game was dull and prices weak and irregular. Eggs are quotable at 28@29c for strictly fresh. Green fruits were in the usual demand at previous prices.

Highwines were dull and ½c lower. Sales were made of 200 brls at 88½c ₱ gallon, and the market closed weak at that figure.

Dressed hogs were in better demand, and 2½@5c per 100 lbs higher, in sympathy with live, and the shippers took hold freely, taking all that were offered. The general market was $4.35 per 100 lbs for heavy, and $4.40 for light. Sales were reported of 125 pigs (125 to 160 lbs) at $4.50; 480 head at $4.50; 412 at $4.37½; 913 at $4.35; 280 at $4.30. Total, 2,560 head; including some left over from last week.

Provisions were more active, and decidedly firmer all round, in sympathy with a stronger feeling in live hogs at the Stock Yards. Meats were rather slow sale, owing to the freight difficulty, which prevented shippers from operating with confidence, as they have more on hand than they can send forward. Hence meats were not so strong as pork and lard, though generally quoted higher. There was an urgent speculative demand for pork and lard, and both advanced—the former 10@15c per brl, and the latter 5@7½c per 100 lbs. Green hams were active, and ⅛@¼c per lb higher, owing to an urgent demand. The steady advance in the price of hogs for several days past has caused many to think that the market has probably touched its lowest point after all; though there are others who claim that we shall have a regular avalanche of hogs next week, as there are big droves waiting to come forward, which have been delayed at the country stations. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller January, $11.55@11.60; do seller February, $11.75@11.80; do seller March, $12.00; do seller April, $11.12½@12.25; prime mess, $10.50@10.75; extra prime, $8.75. Lard, cash, or seller January, $7.05@7.10; do seller February, $7.15@7.20; do seller March, $7.40@7.50; do seller April, $7.55@7.60. Sweet pickled hams, 7¾@8½c, and green hams at 7⅝@7½c for 15-lb averages, and 7⅝c for 16 lb averages. Green shoulders, 3¾@3½c; do rough sides, 4⅝@4¾c; do short ribs, 5⅛c; do short clear, 5⅜c; dry salted meats quotable at 3⅝c for shoulders; 5⅝@5¾c for short ribs, and 5⅞@6c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller January, quoted at 3⅝c. English meats for delivery in January, 5⅝c for Cumberlands; 6c for short ribs or long clear; 6⅛c for short clear; 8½@8⅞c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 4⅞c for shoulders, 7⅛c for clear ribs, 7⅝c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00. City tallow, 7¾@7⅞c; grease quotable at 5¼@6¼c. Sales were reported of 100 brls mess pork at $11.65; 1,050 brls do at $11.60; 2,250 brls do at $11.50; 1,500 brls do, seller March, at $12.00; 500 brls do at $11.90; 500 tcs lard at $7.10; 250 tcs at $7.07½; 250 tcs do, seller March, at $7.50 per 100 lbs; 600 tcs do at $7.47½; 250 tcs do at $7.42½c; 100 tcs do at $7.37½; 40,000 lbs green shoulders (14 lbs) at 3⅝c; 20,000 lbs do, dry salted, at 3⅝c boxed; 20,000 short ribs (country) at 5⅝c; 250 boxes short clear on private terms; 20,000 lbs green hams (15 lbs) at $7.87½; 20,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at $7.37½; 10,000 pcs and 100,000 lbs do at $7.30; 100,000 lbs do at $7.30; 100,000 lbs and 2,500 pcs do at $7.25.

Flour was very quiet, suffering more than any other department from the (noon) excitement of the election. Very few of the dealers were at their tables, and about the only sales made were on direct order. Prices were quoted strong, however, in sympathy with the advance in wheat, and several dealers professed their unwillingness to sell at current quotations, as they thought an advance can be effected within a day or two, and they are not pressed with weight of stocks. Sales were reported of 100 brls spring extras do (Lockport Hydraulic) at $7.00@7.75; 100 brls (Minn.) at $6.75; 100 brls do at ...; 82 brls superfine do at $6.25; 18 brls do at $4.62½; 25 brls fine at $3.75; 25 ... Total, 750 brls. Also, 10 buckwheat at $11.00, on track. The market closed at the following range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$7.50@ 9.75
Red winter extras	6.50@ 7.55
Good to choice spring extras	5.50@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50@ 5.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@ 7.25
Spring superfines	3.00@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00@ 4.50
Buckwheat flour	7.50@ 8.00
Bran	11.00@ ....

Wheat was moderately active, and 1½c higher than on Saturday, though with no especial encouragement from other points, as the New York telegram was delayed, and Liverpool was only quoted firm, without advance in prices. The secret of the advance was the presence on our floor of a good number of buying orders from the country, both East and West; probably brought out by the news of the past few days, giving more definite information in regard to the shortage of Great Britain. This extra demand caused some of the shorts to scare considerably, and several who had sold on Saturday, confident that big receipts would depress prices, bought in to-day. Of course these purchases were all speculative, and principally for next month; but there was also a fair demand for car-lots for shipment, at an advance of about 1c. Seller February opened at $1.23⅝, advanced to $1.25, and closed easier at $1.24⅝. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.21½@1.22⅛, closing at $1.22⅛. Seller last half January sold at $1.21⅝@1.22⅝, and seller March at $1.25⅝@1.27⅛, closing at $1.26⅛. No. 1 spring was entirely nominal at $1.26 bid. No. 3 spring closed at $1.08@1.08¼, and rejected do at about 95c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.23¼; 4,800 bu do at $1.23; 5,000 bu do at $1.22⅝; 27,800 bu do at $1.22⅜; 14,800 bu do at $1.22⅛; 15,000 bu do $1.22¼; 2,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.08¾; 9,600 bu do at $1.08½; 2,400 bu do at $1.08¼; 1,600 bu do at $1.08; 400 bu rejected spring at 96c; 1,200 bu do at 94c. Total, 85,000 bu.

Corn was very quiet and very steady, at about the same prices as on Saturday. The fact of the election, and the absence of advices from New York, made operators cautious, while liberal receipts, and the absence of a shipping demand, caused a slight weakening in options, while cash corn was steady, the only buyers being those who wanted to carry it for delivery next month; it sold only at 30⅝c. Seller February sold at 31½@31¼c; seller March at 32@32¼c; seller May at 36@36⅛c; and seller June at 37½@37¼c, all closing with the inside bid. Cash sales were reported of 30,200 bu No. 2 at 30⅝c; 4,400 bu rejected at 28c. Total, 34,600 bu.

Oats were quiet and a shade easier, principally on account of the absence of a leading operator, who was supervising the election. There was little offered, but less wanted. Cash No. 2, or seller the month, sold at 24⅜@24½c; seller February at 25c; seller March was quoted at 25⅝@26c; seller April at 26⅜@26½c, and seller May sold at 29½c. All closed steady. Cash sales were reported of 25,400 bu No. 2 at 24½c; 2,400 bu do at 24⅝c; 1,200 bu rejected at 21c; 1,200 bu do at 20⅝c; 1,200 bu do at 20½c; 500 bu white, by sample, at 31c on track. Total, 31,900 bu.

Rye was dull and steady at about the same range as on Saturday, the smallness of the demand being counterbalanced by the fact of rather small receipts. Sales were restricted to 800 bu No. 2 at 66c, and 2,800 bu do at 65½c. Rejected was nominal at 61c.

Barley was quiet, owing to light offerings, which fact, coupled with a fair demand, caused an advance of ½c per bu. No. 2 sold at 65@65½c, and No. 3 at 52@52½c, both closing at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 (A., D. & Co.) at 66c; 6,200 bu do at 65½c; 3,600 bu at 65c; 2,500 bu No. 3 at 52½c; 2,000 bu do at 52c; 1,600 bu rejected at 42c; 400 bu do at 41c; 1,200 bu, by sample, at 85c delivered; 400 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 64c, all on track. Total, 19,000 bu.

DRY GOODS MOVEMENT IN NEW YORK.

The *Journal of Commerce* publishes the following tables showing the movement of dry goods at New York during 52 weeks in each of three years past:

IMPORTS OF EACH CLASS OF GOODS.

	1872.	1871.	1870.
Mfrs of wool	$43,374,140	$40,799,291	$32,086,748
Mfrs of cotton	28,626,864	25,601,965	20,595,130
Mfrs of silk	35,476,178	36,380,884	29,521,540
Mfrs of flax	19,253,442	17,293,522	15,395,208
Miscellaneous	11,846,724	12,264,492	10,437,472
Total	$138,577,445	$132,390,056	$108,062,016
Increase	6,187,389	24,328,640	13,335,399

The increase in receipts has been about evenly distributed among the different classes of manufactures, being upon wool and worsted fabrics $2,574,851, and on cotton goods, $3,024,899; on silk goods there is a decrease of $904,709, in flax manufactures an increase of $1,959,919, and on miscellaneous goods a decrease of $417,768. The increase is mainly due to the higher prices of nearly all kinds of goods at the places of production, from causes mainly growing out of the Franco-German war, and does not represent any general increase in quantities. The following statement shows the amount of each class of goods actually placed upon the market last and two preceding years:

GOODS OF EACH CLASS PLACED UPON THE MARKET.

	1872.	1871.	1870.
Mfrs of wool	$41,721,849	$39,238,217	$32,031,373
Mfrs of cotton	27,690,874	24,503,627	20,709,338
Mfrs of silk	34,173,606	35,344,924	28,860,418
Mfrs of flax	18,379,450	17,340,438	15,894,612
Miscellaneous	11,299,189	11,916,043	10,881,976
Total	$133,264,978	$128,343,440	$107,996,241
Increase	4,921,538	20,347,199	16,253,706

The amount thrown upon the market exceeds that of last year by $4,921,538, but is $5,312,477 below the value of the total importations, so that the dry goods in bonded warehouses are increased by that amount.

The following compilation shows the total imports of dry goods at New York for a series of years past:

	Value.		Value.
1860	$103,927,100	1867	$86,263,643
1861	43,636,689	1868	80,905,834
1862	56,121,227	1869	94,726,417
1863	67,274,547	1870	108,061,062
1864	71,580,752	1871	132,390,656
1865	91,965,138	1872	138,577,455
1866	126,222,855		

The importing business has very much changed its character of late years, and there are now existent very few strictly *package* houses. Most of the importers are only too glad to break cases when necessary to effect sales, and this course has caused the jobbers, in self-defence and to meet the competition thus established, to import their own goods. Nearly all the leading importing jobbers of this city, as well as many interior cities, are now duly represented in the British and Continental markets, where they are enabled to buy as cheaply as the regular importers, over whom they have the advantage of being able to gauge the tastes and requirements of the retailers by constant personal intercourse with them. In British staple goods more particularly the importing jobbers have become direct competitors of the importers, and many of the former have made arrangements in Europe to receive regularly alpacas, mohairs, and other staple goods with their own trade-marks affixed; hence the importers are frequently driven to the auction rooms for the disposal of their stocks and consignments.

Prices for goods both in England and on the Continent have ruled strong throughout the year, but in this market the over-supply was so great that forced auction sales became a necessity, and resulted in serious loss to importers and consignors alike. The auction business throughout the year was simply enormous, and comprised every description of foreign manufactures, which in a majority of cases were offered in such assortments as were adapted to the requirements of the retail trade. The following statement, from the British Board of Trade returns, will show what portion of our supply of fabrics has come from Great Britain during the first eleven months:

Articles.		1872.	1871.	1870.
Cot'n mfrs.	value	£3,350,704	£3,271,930	£2,450,845
	yards	126,458,883	121,306,372	97,851,765
Linen do.	value	£3,422,368	£2,921,459	£2,673,878
	yards	111,472,000	95,678,574	94,487,706
Silk do.	value	£145,240	£205,633	£2,673,378
	yards	687,271	781,546	729,718
Wool do.	value	£1,237,266	£949,288	£614,086
	yards	5,888,646	4,971,675	3,251,337
Wor'd st'ffs	value	£4,005,464	£3,145,850	£2,574,067
	yards	91,232,901	81,537,399	63,784,411
Carpets	value	£1,062,805	£1,055,468	£794,388
	yards	6,656,434	6,685,518	5,033,099

GRAIN AT BUFFALO.

"The imports of grain at Buffalo last year were larger than in any preceding year, excepting 1871. For a long time there has been a steady and marked decline in the receipt of flour, the imports during last year having been 769,368 barrels, against 1,241,969 in 1871, and 1,453,913 barrels in the previous year, the decrease having been noticeable for several past years. But Buffalo is not alone in this decline, since the receipts at Western centres have been parallel with those at Buffalo. Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee, and Cleveland had an aggregate of receipts in 1869 of over 5,000,000 barrels; one year afterwards they lowered to 4,250,000; in 1871 to 3,900,000, and in 1872 to 3,500,000. At present, and this may explain this decline, a larger amount of wheat is raised in the Western States than formerly there was. Lumber received last year amounted to 212,946,000 feet as opposed to 200,617,000 in the preceding year. The grain receipts at Buffalo for 1872 were 91,354,000 bushels, and the receipts at the lake ports—Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, and Duluth, were—flour being estimated as wheat—142,100,628 bushels. The measurement of the cereals which pass through Buffalo shows nearly two-thirds of the whole receipts of all the great grain centres of the Northwest."

LIVE STOCK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The New York *World* says:

The ninth census report of the United S..., recently completed and printed, gives th... milch cows, 13,566,005 beeves and store cattle, 8,935 ... and lambs, and 25,134,569 swine, distribut... working oxen, 28,477,95... among the States and Territories as follows:

States and Territories.	Beeves and store cattle.	Milch Cows.	Work'g Oxen.	Sheep.	Swine.
Ala	267,347	170,640	59,176	241,934	719,757
Ari	3,607	938	587	803	720
Ark	193,589	128,959	35,387	161,077	841,129
Cal	461,361	164,093	5,944	2,768,187	444,617
Col	40,153	25,017	5,566	120,928	5,509
Conn	79,485	98,889	39,639	83,884	51,983
Dakota	6,191	4,151	2,125	1,931	2,033
Del	19,020	24,082	6,888	22,714	39,818
D. of C.	138	667	6	604	577
Florida	322,701	61,922	6,292	26,599	158,908
Ga	412,261	231,310	54,332	419,465	988,566
Idaho	5,763	4,171	522	1,021	2,316
Illinois	1,055,499	640,321	19,766	1,568,286	2,703,343
Ind	618,360	393,736	14,088	1,612,680	1,872,230
Iowa	614,366	369,811	22,058	855,493	1,353,908
Kan	229,753	123,440	20,774	109,088	206,587
Ky	332,998	247,615	69,719	936,765	1,838,227
La	200,589	102,076	32,596	118,602	338,326
Maine	143,272	139,259	60,830	434,665	45,760
Md	98,074	94,794	22,491	129,697	257,893
Mass	79,851	114,771	24,430	78,560	49,178
Mich	260,171	250,859	36,499	1,985,906	417,811
Minn	145,736	121,467	43,176	132,343	148,473
Miss	269,030	173,899	58,146	282,733	814,381
Mo	639,355	398,515	65,825	1,352,001	2,306,430
Mon	22,544	12,432	1,761	2,024	2,599
Neb	45,057	28,940	5,931	22,725	59,449
Nevada	22,885	6,174	2,443	11,018	3,295
N. H	91,705	90,583	40,513	248,760	33,127
N. J	60,827	133,331	3,830	120,067	142,563
N. M	21,343	16,417	19,774	619,438	11,267
N. Y	630,522	1,350,661	64,141	2,181,578	518,251
N. C	279,023	196,731	45,408	463,435	1,075,215
Ohio	758,221	654,390	23,606	4,928,635	1,728,968
Oregon	69,491	48,325	2,441	318,123	119,455
Penn	608,066	706,437	30,048	1,794,301	867,548
R. I	9,748	18,806	5,821	23,938	14,607
S. C	132,925	98,693	18,685	124,594	395,999
Tenn	338,529	243,197	63,970	826,783	1,828,690
Texas	2,933,588	428,048	132,407	714,351	1,202,445
Utah	18,138	17,563	3,479	59,672	3,150
Vermont	112,741	180,325	27,809	580,347	46,345
Virginia	227,285	188,471	45,987	370,145	674,670
W. T	28,185	16,938	2,181	44,063	17,491
W. Va	178,302	104,434	18,537	552,327	368,031
Wiscon'n	331,302	308,377	53,615	1,069,282	512,778
Wy. T	9,501	707	922	6,409	146
Total	13,566,005	8,935,332	1,319,271	28,477,951	25,134,569

If Texas be excluded from the list on account of the admitted impracticability of obtaining trustworthy figures from herdsmen, who can only give an approximate estimate of the numbers in their large herds, it will appear that Illinois has the largest number of beeves and hogs, New York the largest number of milch cows, Kentucky the greatest number of working oxen, and Ohio nearly double the number of sheep found in any other State.

Only a small proportion of the milch cows are sold or exchanged in the market-places. When no longer valuable for the dairy or for breeding they are mostly sold to Western beef-packers located at points most convenient for the collection of what they term coarse cattle at the smallest expense for transportation. Of the steers and fat oxen not far from 400,000 are annually slaughtered west and south of Chicago, 150,000 in that city, and about 750,000 are sent to the cities of New York, Albany, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Fully 5,000,000 sheep and lambs are used up annually, of which more than 1,000,000 were sold to slaughterers in New York City. In eleven Western States from which returns were received, there were packed last season 4,838,448 hogs; very nearly 2,000,000 were received in New York alive, not far from 1,000,000 in Boston, and about 500,000 in Baltimore and Philadelphia; so that at least 10,000,000 are yearly slaughtered in all the States.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active and ½c higher. No. 2 spring sold at $1.22⅝@1.23 seller the month, and $1.24⅝@1.25 seller February, both options closing at the inside. Corn was quiet and steady at 30⅝c seller the month, and 31⅛@31⅜c seller February. Other grain and provisions were quiet and nominally unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate request, at $1.78@1.83 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—A fair demand exists for the higher grades, but aside from this the market is dull. The supply of common grades is fully equal to present requirements. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6½@7c ₱ lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½@4c; do red tip, 3c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BEANS—There was moderate inquiry for choice beans, with the supply rather light. Prices range as below: Navies at $2.50@2.60; fair to prime, $2.00@2.25; common to medium, $1.25@1.75.

BUTTER—The demand for this article continues steadily fair and the market remains firm for most descriptions. The exception is medium grades, which comprise the major portion of the receipts, and for which there is less inquiry than for other qualities. Choice roll and choice packed meet with a good inquiry and readily command former rates. We quote: Good to choice roll, 18@22c; strictly choice dairy packed, 25@28c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—There were no new features to note in connection with this market. Business does not improve, and the quotations are little better than nominal. We make no change in our list, as follows: Stark, 36c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewistown, 34½c; American, 32½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c do, double, 29c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was no particular change. The demand for all descriptions is light, prices remaining the same as for some time past. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.@4.50; Rosendale cement, $2.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (brls) $1.35@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fine brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), 11,00@15.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00 del.; Milwaukee, $33.00 del.; Racine, $30.00 del.; Hinsdale, $25.00 del.; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
26x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

CANNED GOODS—Prices range substantially the same as for the past fortnight or more, though the general market seems to be working firmer, and some lines of goods have rather an advancing tendency. Below are the quotations:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3.25@3.50
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries	2.50@2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.60@2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.25@3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.75@2.00
Lima Beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.25@3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.25@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.50

CHEESE—Only a limited number of orders were placed to-day, and former prices were without change. Stocks, though light, equal the requirements of the trade, and the feeling is not particularly firm. The stock in the United States is estimated at 200,000 boxes, and in Canada at 70,000 boxes. We repeat our quotations: New York factory, 13½@14½c; Ohio factory, 11@13c; Western factory, 11@13c.

COAL—Nothing new was noted in the coal market. The demand was only fair at the annexed range of prices: Lehigh, lump, $13.50; Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00@13.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00@11.00; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00@10.50; Cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.50@10.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00@7.50.

COOPERAGE—There was a fair inquiry for packers' descriptions, with ample offerings. Tierces were a trifle firmer, now quoted at $1.75@1.80. Other varieties were unchanged. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.30; lard tierces, $1.75@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.10@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves, $18.00@20.00; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 per m; bucked staves, $28.00@30.00; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour headings, 7½@9c ₱ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@17.00 ₱ m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 ₱ m. Sales include 1,000 pork barrels at $1.30; ... do at $1.25; 500 lard tierces at $1.80; 600 do at $1.75.

EGGS—Were in light request; fresh are quoted at 28@29c; pickled, 21@24c. Sales include 20 cases fresh at 29c; ... doz do at 28c; 10 cases pickled at 28c; 200 doz at 20@22c; 10 tubs do at 19c.

FEATHERS—The demand has fallen off somewhat, but the supply is moderate and prices are steady at 66@68c for prime live geese, from first hands; jobbing prices 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers quotable at 25@55c.

FISH—Dulness still prevails in this market, though there is more doing than at this time last week, and the prevalent feeling is firmer. Stocks are light. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The market for dried apples is somewhat unsettled, and the present tendency seems to be to lower prices. Stocks are accumulating and holders seem anxious to realize. Peaches are also easy. Trade was reported quiet all around, with no particular firmness either in foreign or domestic varieties. We quote jobbers' prices as follows: Dates, 8@9c; figs, new, 15@16c; figs, box, 17@18c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.50@2.60; blackberries, new, 10½@11c; raspberries, 43@45c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; do halves, 6½@8c; do mixed, 5½@6c; Zante currants, 1872, 8½@9c; do 1871, 7@7½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do Western, 5½@6c; ... Nuts—Filberts, 14c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; English walnuts, 15@16c; Naples walnuts, 20@21c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 10@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

GAME—The supply is still very liberal, and the market is dull and unsettled. The offerings of rabbits are very large, and prices lower. Prairie chickens are quoted at $3.00@3.25; quail at $1.00@1.15; rabbits at 50c@$1.00 per doz. Sales include 40 doz prairie chickens at $3.25; 20 doz do at $3.00; 40 doz quail at $1.15; 70 doz do at $1.12½; 125 doz do at $1.00; 46 doz rabbits at 90c; 45 doz do at 75c; 15 doz do at 50c; 5 doz at 35c; 10 saddles venison at 15c per lb.

GREEN FRUITS—There was a moderate local inquiry for apples. The receipts have been quite liberal and the market is fairly supplied. Cranberries and pears are in the average demand. A few lemons, slightly frosted, are being closed out at $5.00 per box. We quote: Apples at $3.00@4.00 per brl; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; wild do at $7.50@8.00; California pears at $3.75@4.50; lemons at $5.00@7.50 per box; oranges at $10.00@12.00 per case; Malaga grapes at $6.50@7.00 per keg.

GROCERIES—The volume of business transacted in this department was small, there being few buyers in attendance, while only a moderate number of orders were received by mail. The feeling, however, continues firm, and in coffees and refined sugars dealers anticipate an advance. Stocks are generally moderate, but are sufficient to meet present requirements. We quote:

BI-CARB SODA—7¼@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 26@27c; Java, No. 2, 24@25c; fancy Rio, 23½@23¾c; choice do, 23@23½c; prime Rio, 22½@23¼c; good do, 21¾@21⅞c; common do, 20@20½c; Singapore, 22@22½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 23¾@24c; do, prime, 23@23½c; Maricaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¾@8½c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Carolina, 8¾@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14¼@14½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 13¾@13½c; A, standard, 12¾@12⅞c; do No. 2, 12½@12¾c; B, 12¼@12⅜c; extra C, 12@12⅛c; C, No. 2, 11½@12c; yellow C, 11¼@11½c; choice brown, 11@11¼c; prime do, 10¾@11c; fair do, 10½@10¾c; choice molasses sugar, 11@11½c; fair do, 9@9¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11@11½c; do prime, 10½@11c; do fair, 10@10½c; do common, 9½@9¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, 1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 78@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 63@65c; Porto Rica molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¾@6⅞c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¾@6¾c; White Rose, 6¾@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 5@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¾@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¾@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Sales were limited to-day. There was considerable inquiry for shipment East, but as cars could not be obtained the outward movement was of course small. Wholesale dealers were paying the following prices,—cars to contain 18,000 lbs or over: ON TRACK —Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.50@16.50; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Remain firm and unchanged. Receipts, though liberal, are no more than sufficient to meet the wants of the trade, and stocks are not accumulating. Following are the prices current: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9½@10c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—The market was very firm, and prices are gradually working upward. The receipts are light and the supply is moderate. A few Bavarian hops have been sold here, but no considerable amount of foreign hops have as yet been offered on this market. Sales of choice Western have been reported at 50@55c on time to brewers. We make no change in quotations: Prime hops at 40@45c; fair to good, 30@35c; common to medium, 25@30c; Eastern, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

HONEY—Was quiet and unchanged. Strained honey is in liberal supply and dull. The offerings of choice comb are light. We quote: Choice white comb at 25@30c; medium grades, 20@25c; inferior and strained honey, 12½@18c.

IRON AND STEEL—Nothing of importance has occurred. The amount of business transacted is very light, and at the annexed scale of prices:

Flat iron	5	@ 5	2-10	rates
Heavy bands	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Light bands	6	@ 6	2-10	rates
Hoops	5	5-10@ 6	5-10	rates
Rounds and square	5	@ 5	8-10	rates
Shafting iron	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Ovals	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5	9-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	5-10@ 7		rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	7	@ 7¼		rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7¼		rates
Russia iron		20c		₱ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c		₱ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c		₱ lb
German plow steel	11½	@12c		₱ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c		₱ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20		rates
English tool steel	21	@22		rates
English spring steel	11½	@12½c		₱ lb

LEATHER—This market was again reported quiet. Orders were few and small, and the following prices were nominally unchanged:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ₱ lb	41@	43
Kip, ₱ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	80@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	27
Collar, ₱ ft	22@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, light	35@	38
Rough upper, heavy	32@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@	37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	32@	35
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@	1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.35
French calf, 28 to 30 lbs	1.70@	2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

LUMBER—There was rather more inquiry for common lumber and hard wood; but generally speaking trade is quiet. Prices are without change, as follows:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@32.00
Common boards	15.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A ₱ m	3.50@3.75
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@4.00
No. 1 sawed	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.75@4.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	15.00@16.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade remains quiet, and prices are without change. Tin plate is firm. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; ... over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, ...

WIRE—No. ..., 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, ...c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—There was no change, the demand is light, and rates steady as follows: 10d, per keg, $5.75 net; 8d do, $6.00@6.12½; 6d do, $6.25@6.37½; 4d do, $6.50@6.62½; 3d do, $7.25@7.37½; 3d do, fine, $8.50@8.62½; 2d do, $9.00@9.12½; clinch, $8.00.

NAVAL STORES—Were inactive and nominally unchanged. We quote:

Manilla rope, ₱ lb	$ 18	@	19
Sisal rope, ₱ lb	16	@	17
Hemp sash cord, ₱ lb	20	@	23
Marline, ₱ lb	20	@	23
Tarred rope, ₱ lb	17	@	19
Oakum, ₱ bale	5.00	@	6.25
Pitch, ₱ brl	6.50	@	7.50
Tar, ₱ brl	6.50	@	7.50

OILS—The inquiry for oils continues on a somewhat limited scale, and prices ruled comparatively steady. Carbon was more settled than for some time past, and dealers do not anticipate a further decline. Lard, linseed, and turpentine, were firm. We quote: Carbon, 24¼@25c; extra lard oil, 72@...; No. 1, 66c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 88c; do boiled, 93c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70@72c; naptha, 63c; gravity, 25c; do common, 20c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Business continues slack, with no prospect of an early improvement. Prices, in the meantime, rule steady, as follows:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

... Vielle Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	14.50@15.00
Pittsburg orange mineral	18.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Scarlet Vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POULTRY—Excepting a moderate inquiry for choice turkeys, the market was quiet. Prices rule about the same as on Saturday. We note sales of 2,500 lbs choice turkeys at 12½c; 800 lbs do at 12c; 2,400 lbs do good at 11@11½c; 500 lbs do fair at 10c; 40 doz good chickens at $3.00; 90 doz do fair at $2.00@2.50; 24 doz poor at $1.00@1.50; 10 doz choice geese at $10.00@11.00; 7 doz do poor at $6.00; 4 doz ducks at $4.00.

POTATOES—Were quiet and unchanged. Choice sound peachblows are quotable at 70c on track. Common lots are dull. We note sales of 1 car choice peachblows at 70c on track; 350 bu from store at 80@85c; 50 bu do at 75c, from store.

SEEDS—The market was quite liberally supplied, and there was an active demand for timothy. Prices were stronger, sales being made at $3.25@3.27½ for prime seed, and $2.95@3.20 for common to good. Clover was dull and weak at $4.90@5.10 for ordinary. Flax was nominal at $1.65@1.75; Hungarian sold at 80c; millet at 70c. Sales include 200 bags prime timothy at $3.27½; 300 bags do at $3.25; 90 bags good at $3.20; 58 bags do at $3.15; 78 bags fair at $3.00; 47 bags common at $2.95; 18 sacks clover at $5.10; 6 sacks do at $4.90; 95 bags Hungarian at 80c; 80 bags millet at 70c.

SALT—Was in moderate request, and firm, at $2.40@2.50 for coarse and fine grades. We again quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; do, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in the usual demand, at the prices given below:

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	1x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¼ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	54c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@25 per cent is made from the above list.

TEAS—The demand for teas was again fair and the market exhibited a firm tone. Stocks are not excessive, but are in good working order, and, all things considered, a very satisfactory business is doing. We repeat our quotations as follows: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice extra, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 50@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Prices are firm at the following range:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Was quoted dull and unchanged. Following are the prices current: Beach, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—The market was quiet. Dealers look for a more active trade after the middle of the month, and are quite firm in their views, some thinking that an advance will be made, particularly in the finer grades. We continue to quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@65c
Tub, washed, fair to do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	56@60c
Fleece, washed, X, light	55@58c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@55c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@53c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@56c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@55c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	33@38c
Super, pulled	48@50c
Extra, pulled	48@50c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 1,004 head. The light supply had the effect to stiffen prices a little, but the absence of anything like an active demand prevented an advance in prices, which ruled steady and unchanged. The tone of advices from the East was rather favorable than otherwise, but they were not of a character to induce shippers to operate on a liberal scale, and, light as were the offerings of desirable grades, not all found buyers. The local demand was better than for some time past, and good butchers' cows and fleshy steers commanded full last week's prices. Sales were reported at $3.00@4.50 for butchers' stuff; at $4.50@5.25 for common to good shipping steers, and at $5.75@6.00 for choice do. The market closed firm.

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
17	good steers	1,390	$5.60
33	choice steers	1,353	[illegible]
30	good steers	1,338	[illegible]
23	good steers	1,300	[illegible]
22	good cows	1,061	[illegible]
44	good steers	1,019	[illegible]
20	good steers	1,029	[illegible]
60	Texan steers	865	[illegible]
19	Texan steers	1,184	[illegible]
31	Texan steers	1,187	[illegible]
18	Texan steers	1,174	[illegible]
33	good steers	1,386	[illegible]
38	medium steers	1,308	[illegible]
30	good steers	1,110	[illegible]
15	cows	810	[illegible]

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards [illegible]

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,400 lbs [illegible]

Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs [illegible]

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs [illegible]

Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs [illegible]

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs [illegible]

Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers [illegible]

Texas Cattle—Northern summered [illegible]

Texas Cattle—Corn-fed [illegible]

HOGS—There was a spirited demand from packers, and also a good shipping inquiry, under which prices ruled firm and higher. Receipts were liberal for the opening day, but by noon the supply was well nigh absorbed, and by the middle of the afternoon the pens were empty. Sales were effected at $3.75@3.85 for common, at $3.90@3.95 for medium, and at $4.00@4.10 for good to choice, showing an advance of fully 10c, as compared with Saturday's closing rates. Most of the transfers were at $3.85@4.00. The market closed steady. Following are some of the transactions:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
51	232	$4.00	58	236	$3.90	102	287	[illegible]
53	335	4.00	42	273	4.00	51	306	[illegible]
65	191	4.10	41	391	4.00	47	304	[illegible]
75	208	4.10	45	323	4.00	22	191	[illegible]
51	279	3.95	45	310	4.00	47	356	[illegible]
46	388	4.10	51	314	4.00	50	284	[illegible]
99	349	4.00	54	301	4.00	150	328	[illegible]
49	290	3.95	56	293	4.00	44	250	[illegible]
53	214	3.95	48	380	4.00	37	229	[illegible]
91	279	3.95	79	435	4.05	109	219	[illegible]
172	232	3.95	41	299	4.00	59	220	[illegible]
153	306	3.99	41	400	4.00	50	313	[illegible]
77	318	3.80	42	289	3.87½	56	223	[illegible]
20	202	3.95	46	214	4.00	47	294	[illegible]
53	269	3.96	17	211	4.00	60	330	[illegible]
36	410	4.05	28	203	3.90	46	344	[illegible]
61	228	3.85	47	442	4.00	45	379	[illegible]
44	[illegible]	4.00	46	343	4.00	61	280	[illegible]
44	379	4.00	86	384	4.10	65	255	[illegible]
41	400	4.00	79	385	4.10	45	344	[illegible]
47	278	3.95	53	306	4.00	52	415	[illegible]

SHEEP—There was little doing in this department of the market. The supply was limited to some 200 head, but buyers were few, and only one or two sales were effected. Prices remain nominally unchanged.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1873.—The market this week has been quite dull, with small deliveries, the occurrence of the holidays interfering with the trade. The top price for factories was 13½c, though in one or two instances a quarter of a cent more may have been paid. This is a decline from last week's sales, buyers claiming that the rates paid last week were not warranted in the present state of the New York market. We hear of considerable quantities of cheese that has been frozen in Oneida County, and which is being held by the factories. The weather has been intensely cold and more or less cheese may have been frosted in other localities. Good, ... well-cured cheese will bear cold weather ... well without injury, but "skim cheese" only partly cured, freezes readily, and is seriously injured.

The market abroad is reported to be good, with small stocks of American cheese in first hands. The home trade is also reported to be good, so that the prospect is that stocks will go out well during winter. Butter has come in sparingly this week, and sales have been made at 25c to 29c, according to quality. A fine article is worth more money.

We are now having more moderate weather, with a little more snow.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

White Star Line.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations [for all classes] unrivaled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.
Or to the White Star Line Office, 56 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LAGREGREN, Agent.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:
CITY OF NEW YORK.......Saturday, Jan. 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL........Thursday, Jan. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, Jan. 11, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Jan. 18, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
To or from British Ports
To or from German Ports
To or from Bremen or Scandinavian Ports
SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
General Western Agent,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

FOR EUROPE.

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Established, 1840.

From New York every Wednesday. From Boston every Saturday. Cabin passage $80 and $100 gold. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage to and from British points......$30.00 currency.
Steerage to or from German points......$... currency.
Steerage to or from Bremen or Scandinavian points......$... currency.
Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Through bills of lading for merchandise to and from Europe.
P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, 73 Market-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Wednesday, and for London direct every fortnight.

CABIN PASSAGE, $65 AND $75.

Steerage to and from British points......$... currency.
Steerage to or from German points......$... currency.
Steerage to or from Bremen or Scandinavian points......$... currency.
The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.
WILLIAM MACALISTER,
55 Market-st., Chicago.

KATALYSINE WATER.

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KATALYSINE WATER.

It has been demonstrated by a series of practical experiments conducted by eminent physicians, and attested by thousands of grateful people who have been relieved from their sufferings by its use, that the Gettysburg Katalysine Water is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney, and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores muscular power to the Paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhoea, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. It is the greatest Antidote ever discovered for Excessive Eating or Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately. No household should be without it. Every hotel should keep it on hand. For sale by all Druggists.
For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over disease, for marvelous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlets. WHITNEY BROS., Gen'l Ag'ts, 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gettysburg Spring Co.
For sale by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 92 and 94 Lake-st., corner Dearborn, Chicago, and druggists generally.

EDUCATIONAL.

KEMPER HALL.

A select school for girls and young ladies, reopens JAN. 15th. The elegant comforts, the thoroughness of teaching, and discipline as to manners and character, and the superior mode and course of instruction, have attracted for its patrons many leading people of Chicago and the Northwest.
For particulars apply to GEO. M. EVERHART, D.D., Rector, Kenosha, Wis.

Mademoiselle Tardivel's French School.

The only one in N.Y. where French is taught as in Paris. Superior English education. Drawing, Latin and Music included in the tuition. Boarders have an excellent home. For circulars, 23 West Forty-sixth-st., N. Y. Refers by permission to Mrs. R. B. Goodell, Mrs. George M. ..., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Geo. F. Plant, St. Louis; ... C. H. Bull, Quincy, Ill.

ARIZONA.

Silence of the Country—Arizona City—Gold-Diggings—A Frontier Introduction.

Pitahaya Cactus—Maricopa Wells—Casas Grandes—Dangerous Travelling.

Tucson—San Xavier del Bac—A Large Mass of Silver Found in Old Times.

Revolt of the Indians—Apache Tribes—Cachise—Present Condition of Things.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TUCSON, Arizona, Dec. 15, 1872.

Arizona, way off in the southwestern portion of our country, is cheerless and lonely. I have been in every section of our domain, except Alaska, and, of all the places I have ever visited, Arizona is

THE MOST DREARY.

It was settled long years ago, and has a history which dates back over a hundred years; but, notwithstanding this, it a sparsely-peopled land, and a land which seems to be without hope. The Texas & Pacific Railroad may remedy this when it is completed, but it certainly is at present as desolate as the plains of death itself. What a feeling of dreariness and sadness comes over one's mind as he penetrates into the Territory, and a stillness, solemn and enduring, envelopes the whole scene. Elsewhere, birds sing, cattle low, and sheep bleat; but here all are still and silent. A copper sky overhead; a fair landscape, framed in mountains, in front; scanty verdure, with giant cactuses scattered over hill and dale,—such is the land which borders on the Mexican State of Sonora, and which now forms a part of our domain.

There are some things that are apparently hopeless, and which seem to be far beyond any remedy. This Territory belongs in the category of hopeless things, and it is questionable whether it has improved any since it was acquired by the United States. From San Diego there is a fair road to Fort Yuma, on the Colorado River, and, after crossing this stream, the Territory is fairly reached. Here we find ourselves in an *adobe* village which rejoices in the high-sounding name of

ARIZONA CITY.

This town is perhaps the third in point of population in the Territory, and contains about [illegible]00 inhabitants, made up in great part of Mexicans and Indians,—the tribes of Mohaves and Yumas being represented in greater numbers than any other. There are several creditable looking stores, and no small amount of business is carried on in the interior, and above, along the Colorado River, and below, in the Gulf of California and the various towns which are situated on the shores thereof. The town is a few miles below the point where the Gila (pronounced Heela) River empties into the Colorado. The Gila is not navigable, on account of shoals and sandbars. Several times steamboats have attempted to go up the stream, but all efforts have been fruitless, and they have been entirely abandoned.

After repairing one's wagon and laying in a supply of provisions, the traveller is prepared to penetrate towards Tucson. It is not absolutely necessary to carry private stores along, as there are stations at intervals on the whole road where a person can get a fair meal and a place to sleep under shelter; but it is safer and better, on the whole, to carry your own bedding, and your own flour, bacon, sugar, coffee, etc., and thus you can be perfectly independent. A ride of a few miles brings you to

GILA CITY,

which is certainly not much of a place, although, in former years, it was supposed that it would eventually make a fine, large town, as there are gold-mines, or rather gold-diggings, near by, which will some day be worth working. The chief drawback now is the want of water. One would think the river, which is near by, would furnish an abundant supply of this fluid, and so it would if it could be utilized, but unfortunately the diggings are far up on the mountain side, and it is impracticable to carry the water to them. A few Mexicans and Indians work the mines in a small way, but it does not pay to go up and work faithfully all day, with only the water you have carried up in a canteen, and at nightfall find you have only got out a half a dollar's worth of gold, and have a long walk before you in order to get back to the town.

The next station is called

OROVILLE,

and if a town can be more effectually "simmered down" than this one, I don't know where it is. The fact is, it has been so effectually simmered that, to the best of my recollection, there is only a part of one old house left standing. It was at this place that a

SOMEWHAT NOTED INTRODUCTION

took place some time ago. It appears that a gentleman from the interior went to the States and took unto himself a wife, and returned therewith, bringing at the same time his wife's sister. When the carriage reached Oroville, Mr. Bodhammer alighted, as did the two ladies. They all walked up to the building, where they met Mr. Smiley, of Pike. Mr. Bodhammer proceeded to introduce his wife, saying, "Mr. Smiley, my wife."

"The *hell!*" said Smiley grasping her hand in ecstacy.

Then turning to the other lady, Bodhammer introduced her, saying:

"Mr. Smiley, my wife's sister."

"The hell's *fire!!*" said the Piker, completely carried away in a delirium of delight. The ladies hardly knew what to make of this kind of a reception, and fervently wished themselves back among the verdant hills and sunny vales of the East.

The road continues along in a general direction up the Gila River,—sometimes near it, and at other times some distance from it. Considerable vegetation is seen along at different places; and what particularly excites the admiration and astonishment of a stranger is the growth of

THE GIANT CACTUS,

or pitahaya,—called also the scarra,—which shoots its gigantic green trunk in every direction. It is a plain shrub, a foot or two in diameter, and from thirty to fifty feet in height, armed with dense spines, or thorns, which stick out in all directions. In Old Mexico, I have seen fences made of this cactus by planting them close together. The trunk is not solid, but filled with pith, and the outside of the dead cactuses are split up and used for rafters in building houses. In autumn a most delicious crimson fruit grows on the top of the cactus, which is eagerly sought after by the Indians, who shoot the pears off with their arrows. White men have a more expeditious way of doing business, and at once chop down the shrubs, which effectually ruins them for all time. I do not know, however, that their loss ought to be greatly deplored, though, in many places, they are the only thing visible that is green. There is some fair timber on the banks of the river, though generally it is cottonwood, and of no great use.

After a pleasant trip, which is sometimes longer and sometimes shorter, owing a great deal to the condition of one's mules, we reach Maricopa Wells. These seem to be water-holes in the bed of the River Santa Cruz, which rises many miles to the eastward, and has sunk or disappeared in the sand in the vicinity of this place. Here are settled the Maricopas, and three or four miles away are

THE PIMA INDIANS,

who are, without doubt, farther advanced toward civilization than any Indians on this continent who have not been taught by white men. They have several villages hereabout, containing many lodges, well-built and rendered comfortable; also, several large fields, in which they raise corn, wheat, pumpkins, squashes, etc.; and own many horses and cattle. Were it not that they are strong friends of the white people, it would be impossible to travel through this country at all. As it is, they are very proud of saying they never have shed the blood of a white man. Some of the young squaws are quite handsome, and are fond of dressing themselves in light calicoes and gauzes, which they procure at the store which is kept at the Wells. Some of the Indians, too, are handsome fellows, and make passably good soldiers.

There are many

IRRIGATING DITCHES

north and south of the San Juan, which empty into the Gila, that were made by the Indians; and some of these are of such vast extent, and so elaborately finished (being walled up on each side with solid masonry), that they have withstood the action of time and the elements upon them for more than a hundred years. It is probable that the old Spanish settlers taught the Indians how to build these ditches when they first came to the country.

THE LARGE HOUSES

near the Gila River, known as the Casas Grandes, are in a fair state of preservation, although they have been known as remarkable ruins for over two centuries. The were visited by Colonel A. G. Brackett, United States Army, who found one of them to be almost intact. These houses, three in number, are inclosed within a space of 150 yards. The largest measures 40 by 50 feet, and, at a distance, presents the appearance of a castle. It is badly cracked on the south side, but the other three sides are in good condition. The walls were plastered on the outside, and hard-finished within. These walls are built of adobes, or sun-dried bricks: and it is remarkable how well they have withstood the action of the elements. The building shows two stories now standing (formerly there were three),—not perfect, of course, but sufficiently so to show that these are, in fact, remarkable ruins. There are some rude figures on one of the walls, and the country for miles around is covered with old pieces of earthenware and pottery. The lower floor of the largest building is divided into five rooms, and there is an entrance on each of the four sides, though there are no windows except on the west side. The building shows no remains of a stairway within. The other two buildings are smaller and more decayed; of these was, perhaps, a watchtower. There is a circular inclosure near by, which may have been used as a cattle-yard.

From Fort Yuma to the end of the reservation of the Pimas, but little danger is to be apprehended from hostile Apaches; but, thence on, it is considered

UNSAFE TRAVELLING,

and he who journeys must keep his wits about him, as many a man has been shot from behind a bunch of bushes or a mesquite tree. The mesquite makes excellent firewood, and also furnishes a gum-resin which is equal to the finest gum Arabic.

Blue Water Station is on the road; and, about a year since, Mr. J. W. Baker, keeper of the station, with his wife and two children, were

MURDERED HERE

in cold blood by a party of Mexicans from Sonora. The object must have been solely plunder, but it does not appear that they got very much after all. They left with some three or four of Baker's horses, and carried off a small amount of money from a trunk, and other portable valuables, having thoroughly ransacked the house before they left. They did not, however, disturb any of the cattle on the place.

The Picacho,—or mountain-peak on the road—is a noted landmark; and here, also, is a station for travellers to stop at.

TUCSON,

is an old Mexican town near the banks of the Santa Cruz River, and is at present the Capitol of the Territory. It has been settled over one hundred years, and contains a population of 3,000 to 4,000 souls. Along the river there is a wide valley, which is well cultivated, and yields abundant crops. Here are the ruins of an old mission church formerly used by the Indians. The town is not remarkably well laid out, though it contains some buildings which are really creditable. The Court-House is a good building, considering the position of the Territory, and the great distance which goods and materials of all kinds have to be hauled overland. Of course, when the Southern Pacific Railroads are finished, all this will be obviated. In the vicinity of Tucson, there is no good timber, and what there is, is obtainable with difficulty, on account of the ruthless Apache Indians. There is a fine Catholic Church fronting on the Main Plaza, or Square; and there are several excellent stores here, a considerable trade being carried on with the towns in the Mexican State of Sonora.

Eight miles from Tucson is the Mission Church of

SAN XAVIER DEL BAC,

which is a splendid specimen of architecture, and is without a superior in point of beauty on the whole Pacific Coast north of Mexico. This was built seventy or eighty years ago, and continued in a flourishing condition until the whole property belonging to the Catholic Church was secularized, which was done by a decree of the Supreme Government, of date of Aug. 12, 1833, in the City of Mexico. Since that time, the Church has measurably gone to decay. It is true the Papago Indians, who live around and near the building, try to keep it up and in repair; but they have no regular pastor, and there is no one to take an interest either in the edifice or in the Indians themselves. The interior of the church is as rich as it can be made through gold and silver ornamentation; and the sacred vessels are of pure and massive plate, not remarkably beautiful, but of solid metal throughout. The facade, or front of the building is a thing of beauty, and almost unrivalled. We all know how dear to the Catholic people are their churches, and how fond they are of rendering them as cheerful and beautiful as possible. The splendor of the design of this church, is equalled only by the magnificence of its execution, and it stands out upon the plain, with its two towers, one of the most pleasing objects to look upon to be found throughout the whole Southwest. Years and years of labor were spent upon it by a willing people, and the result is a jewel of a building, which, in all its loveliness, is without a rival.

Below Tucson there is another town of considerable importance, called

TUBAC,

also an old Mexican settlement, many of the inhabitants being from the Mexican States of Sinaloa and Sonora,—the whole of Arizona south of the Gila belonging at one time to the latter State. Hereabout is a fine grazing country and some good agricultural land. In this neighborhood there were formerly some excellent silver mines, but they are not much worked now-a-days, and seem to be nearly abandoned. Near the Southern boundary of the Territory there is a place called Plancha de la Plata, or the Silver Bar, where it is affirmed that the Spaniards, in the year 1776, found a large mass of pure silver, which is said to have weighed 3,000 pounds. This fact seems to be well-authenticated, and the *plancha* is said to be kept even now in the Museum of the City of Mexico as a curiosity. Hereafter, there will be a good deal of mining done in Arizona, and the mines may become as famous, and yield as much money as they did

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO;

for, at that time, there were over forty towns and villages, well peopled, in what is now Arizona Territory, besides numerous farms; there were over one hundred gold and silver mines then in successful operation. The Indians near the Missions were civilized by the Catholic priests, and seemed to be contented; but they were afterwards reduced to the most abject slavery by the Spaniards, and the most unheard-of cruelties were practised upon them by their masters. Of course, this state of things could not continue forever; they rose against their tyrannical masters, slaughtered many of them, and, being joined by the wild tribes of Apaches who had never been subdued,

EXPELLED THEM FROM THE COUNTRY.

The only towns of any importance which the Indians were unable to overcome were Tucson and Tubac, both of which would now be thriving places were it not for the Apaches. Civilization, of course, rapidly disappeared, and the land was laid waste by the infuriated savages. Traces of the old condition of things may now be seen in many places, and relics of the old towns and mining camps are frequently found throughout the country. Many of the old farm-houses have been reoccupied by the more recent settlers, who have, in turn, been driven out of the country by the ruthless savages. The Spaniards moved off toward the South, followed by the wild Apaches, who exulted in the death and destruction wrought by them. They attacked the weak settlements of the Christian Indians who would not join them, and, in a twelvemonth after the first outbreak, all the fair farms and smiling villages, which gave such rich promise, were as dry, and sere, and utterly barren as a desert waste.

THE APACHES

are divided into several tribes or bands, known as the Moscalero Apaches, or those who live mainly upon the Mescal,—a plant much like the Agave Americano, or Century-plant; the Coyotero, or Wolf Apaches; the Tonto, or Fool Apaches; the Gila Apaches, or those who live near that river; the Pinal Apaches; the Mogollon Apaches; the Jicarilla Apaches, and the Apache Mohaves. This seems a formidable array of names, and is so in fact. The Apaches are powerful, and as wanton a set of cut-throats and thieves as now infest the earth. No fine language can gloss over the ineffable meanness of these miscreants, and no amount of presents can make them behave themselves.

Governor Safford, of this Territory, has lately paid a visit to the head-devil of all. This is an Indian, about 60 years of age, named

CACHISE,

who is now engaged in playing the *role* of a friend to the whites. It is difficult to imagine a more cold-blooded and heartless wretch than this same Cachise, or one who has committed more shocking and sickening barbarities. For years past, he has been the terror of all the settlements in this region, and it would be impossible to tell how many murders he has committed.

GENERAL CROOK

is doing good work against the savage rascals, and, if he is not interfered with, will probably bring about a solution of the problem as to how best to govern them. His last campaign against the Apaches, who are absent from their reservations in the northern part of the Territory, is progressing satisfactorily; and it is said that upward of 100 warriors have been killed, and many more placed *hors de combat*, since the campaign commenced. In the late operations in the vicinity of San Francisco Mountains and the Red Rock country, 13 warriors were killed, their winter-stores destroyed, and those who escaped are kept moving about so that they can do little harm. Some of the Indians who were lately hostile have been organized into a company, and are now operating against their old companions in iniquity. This is another evidence of their ingrain treachery and meanness. It is thought that General Crook will make it so lively for the savages this winter that they will be glad to make a permanent peace by the time spring opens. But not much must be expected from these Indians. They are utterly unprincipled, and no faith can be placed in their words. They have repeatedly broken treaties; and, in fact, their only idea of a treaty is to gain time and arms, so as to be able to again go out and butcher Americans and Mexicans.

THERE IS VAST ROOM

for improvement all through Arizona, and I hope it may become one of the best of our Territories. It seems almost idle, however, to expect it will ever become a sovereign State.

ALGEBRA.

BECKY SHARPE OUTDONE.

Pages from the Lips of an Adventuress.

From the New York Tribune.

The woman Dyce, held over for trial on a charge of personating the authoress, Mrs. A. M. Diaz, was born in Philadelphia of Irish parentage, and was married to an Irishman named Dyce in St. Louis, about twenty years ago. She lost her place among good women ten years ago, and her chief determination has been to live without work.

Her protector tried to provide for her by establishing her in a boarding-house, but the first thing that she did was to have the furniture sold at auction and spend the money. A place was found her as a teacher in the public schools, but she refused to teach after two or three days' trial. Her next resource was to collect funds to buy tickets for herself and child to return to St. Louis. She was quite attractive, of slight figure, with a delicate face.

Her story of being wronged and deserted won the sympathies of many people, and she was on the eve of departure for St. Louis for a day or two, as many gentlemen who hardly thought it delicate to hand a suffering woman less than the full amount of her fare would learn if they were to compare notes. She interested members of Mr. Beecher's Church in her case at the same time, and a handsome wardrobe was provided for her at the expense of a generous gentleman and his wife in that congregation.

A year ago last summer she went to New London, Conn., introducing herself as Mrs. Diaz, authoress of the "William Henry Letters," and received a great deal of attention. Parties and serenades were given her, and by representing herself as a struggling authoress, she got her board at the Bacon House at a merely nominal rate. Finding the role so successful she returned to New York to play it more boldly.

Before this, however, she had made acquaintance of many literary people here, who will remember their wonder at finding as they phrased it, "so little to Mrs. Diaz." She called on the wife of the Hon. Walter Dupuy, in Brooklyn, while he was absent in Georgia, and introduced herself on an assumed invitation from him, and on his return he found that she had been under his roof about three weeks.

Her powers of pleasing had been so skilfully used that his wife was warm in her admiration of the supposed authoress, and she could hardly be brought to accept his word that Mrs. Dyer was an imposter. Mrs. Dupuy wrote to Messrs. Osgood & Co., for the address of their contributor, and learned that the real Mrs. Diaz was in Plymouth. She wrote further to Mrs. Diaz and received an answer that the latter lady had never been in Brooklyn and was deeply pained to learn that some imposter was casting discredit on her name.

After being exposed by Mrs. Dupuy, the pretender tried to find a home at St. Barnabas' House and the Strangers' Rest, but her claims found little respect at either place. She was taken in at the Strangers' Rest out of pity, and and while there criticised her treatment, saying that where she usually boarded, people showed her the compliment of giving her her breakfast in bed, as she was in delicate health.

She found two elderly ladies of the Episcopal Church, whom she interested by her violent zeal as a member of the same faith, to such an extent that they provided her with ten dollars a week out of their slender income. At the same time she went to a house in Madison avenue, giving Mrs. Dupuy's name as reference, and, as she puts it, "the lady of the house was very happy to give me board for the pleasure of my company." Exposed in Madison avenue by the justly indignant lady whose name she chose for reference, her last move was to Earle's Hotel.

When her bill was presented at the week's end, she went to Mr. Lansing, the clerk, to say that she was writing a series of articles for *Hearth and Home*, which had not been paid for, and to beg him to wait a day or two till her publishers should send her a check.

Mr. Lansing went to the office of *Hearth and Home* to inquire into her claims. The publishers, though surprised to hear that their contributor was in town unknown to them, assured him that Mrs. Diaz was a highly responsible lady, and averred their willingness to advance her any sum that might be needed.

On the clerk's return the supposed authoress had left the house. He got the address of Mrs. Diaz from Osgood & Co., and sent the bill to her. At this last annoyance from the unknown impostor the law was set in motion in Mrs. Diaz's behalf, and the personator was arrested at a Broadway hotel, and waits her trial at Special Sessions.

The Causes of Kitchen-Range Explosions.

Kitchen-range explosions have been common in Northern cities this season. Without proper care and looking after in frosty weather the kitchen-range is as liable to be exploded as an ordinary boiler, from the following causes:

Every full kitchen-range has what is called a "fire-back." This "fire-back" is of the nature of a boiler, and is of various capacities for holding water, some holding only a quart, and others several gallons. The "fire-back" is placed back of the portion of the range on which the fire is, and on it the water is boiled which is fed into the warm water boiler, and from thence to the bathrooms. This "fire-back" is kept supplied with water from pipes on one side, and as long as these pipes are taken care of, and it is seen that they are not frozen, there is no danger of explosion. If, however, the fire is extinguished in the range at night, and during the night the supply pipes get frozen, then the danger of explosion comes. The range is hot in the morning, with only a small quantity of water in the "fire-back." The supply pipes are frozen and the supply of water consequently cut off. Soon the "fire-back" becomes red hot, gets filled with steam, and then the increased heat thaws the water in the supply pipes, and it rushes against the red hot surface of the "fire back," making an instantaneous volume of steam, which sends the range flying in detachments through the kitchen. The preventive for this is for housekeepers to see that their servants note the supply pipes all right before building a hot fire in the range, and this can always be found by seeing whether or not the water flows freely into the hot water boiler.

An Unfulfilled Prediction.

In Dickens' "American Notes," written in 1842, the great novelist dwelt on the melancholy condition of the convicts of the Philadelphia Penitentiary, who are compelled to pass their lives in solitary confinement. Mr. Dickens instanced the case of one Charles Langheimer, who was never permitted to see anything but the cold stone walls of his dungeon, conjectured that he could not possibly live in the cell more than five or six years, and entered in his volume a prediction to that effect. But Dickens is dead, and Mr. Charles Langheimer still inhabits the cell in which Dickens left him. He is 70 years old, is well and hearty, has spent more than half his life in solitary confinement, and says he prefers that manner of life to any other.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 201 West Madison-st.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT; business and medical medium. 220 West Madison-st.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST and business medium, 21 South Desplaines-st., up stairs. Price $1. Mrs. BUTT'S inflammatory rheumatic remedy, will be sent to any address, on the receipt of $3, and a cure guaranteed.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR RENT, OR EXCHANGE—A lot for a good piano. D 97, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—IMPROVED FARMS, FROM 40 TO 320 acres, at Hinsdale. Inquire from 9 to 12 at 204 State-st. of owner. O. J. STOUGH.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPerty, 40 feet, with three-story marble front building, on Wabash-av., renting for $8,500. Terms unusually liberal, and will be sold at a bargain. 25 feet, with a two-story brick house on Dearborn-st.; terms liberal, price low. 28¼ feet on Van Buren-st., south front, 100 feet west of State; prospective value first-class; terms easy. Inquire of AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MONROE-ST., COTTAGE AND lot, 50x130, $8,000.
North Green-st., two houses and lot, 40x116, $4,500.
North Sangamon-st., house and lot, 20x116, $3,500.
Fulton-st., 692, good house and lot, $5,500.
Washington-av., cottage, barn, and lot, $3,500.
South Robey-st., two lots near Tyler-st., $800.
Cypress-st., 2 lots, near Tyler-st., $800.
MORTON CULVER, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPerty, 40 feet, with 3-story marble front building, on Wabash-av., renting for $8,500. Terms unusually liberal, and will be sold at a bargain. 25 feet, with a 2-story brick house, on Dearborn-st., terms liberal, price low. 28¼ feet on VanBuren-st., south front, 100 feet west of State; prospective value first-class; terms easy. Inquire of JOHN MILLER, 143 Monroe-st., in the Bank.

FOR SALE—ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Those handsome, substantial, and commodious cottages No. 299 First-st. and 478 Second-st., between Lincoln and Robey-sts. S. T. KING, Room 4, No. 66 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTERN-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av., on terms to suit to parties wishing to build. Inquire on premises of GEO. CADWELL, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE — COTTAGE — ONE AND A HALF story frame cottage, situate on Thirty-second-st., just east of Wallace-st.; five years' time; monthly payments; interest 6 per cent; water on premises. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—ELEGANT MARBLE houses, on Michigan, Prairie, and Wabash-avs; small payment down; long time. S. MEARS, 148 State-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT RESIDENCE, ALL modern improvements, together with furniture; best location on the South Division for any one wishing to commence housekeeping; this is an opportunity seldom offered. For terms, &c., address G 96, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SOME VERY CHOICE LOTS IN THE West Division, near to the centre of business and the river; suitable for manufacturing purposes. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Halsted. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down; 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 873 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—20x100 FEET ON INDIANA-ST., BEtween Clark and Dearborn. Terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25x125 FEET EACH, FRONTING on North-av., near Western-av.; terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—11 LOTS ON WEST JACKSON-ST., between Winchester and Robey, on easy terms. R. H. BULKLEY, Room 1, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—100x110 FEET S. W. CORNER COTTAGE place and Thirty-first-st.; no cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—88 SHERMAN-ST., NEW BUILDING, being used for carpenter shop; can be made into dwelling or store for small expense; on long lease will sell cheap; will take horse and buggy. JOHN M. SECRIST, 126 Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—LOT ON SECOND-ST., BETWEEN Lincoln and Robey-sts, $1,000; $200 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years at 8 per cent. J. CRESWELL, 129 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, all modern improvements, and lot 28x95. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SOME CHOICE LOTS ON Adams, Monroe, Madison, Jackson, Van Buren, Washington, and on all streets in the West Division a number of fine residences. Particular attention given to non-residents. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—40 ACRES, south of city limits, $375 per acre, this week. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD—S. E. corner Oakwood Boulevard, 152x150 feet to an 18 foot alley. This lot, at the corner of two boulevards, will be sold at a bargain, if taken within a few days. For investment or improvement, there is nothing better south of the city limits. Title beyond question.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—760 ACRES OF WELL LOCATED LAND in Crawford County, Iowa, at a bargain. R. H. BULKLEY, Room 1, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—5,000 ACRES OF choice, high rolling prairie lands, in the State of Iowa, located with great care some years ago, and lying now along the line of railroad. I will sell cheap for cash, or give a ten years' credit; small amount down only required, or will exchange for Chicago property. PHIL F. SCANLAN, No. 220 West Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT ON SOUTH OR West Side, worth from $6,000 to $10,000 cash. WHITE & HEAD, 126 Clark-st.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMER, LOT 25 FEET front, between Madison and Lake, and Fifth-av. and river, or West Side between same streets and Clinton and river. GUSTIN, WALLACE & CO., Room 8, Tribune Building.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MAchines on easy payments, and work taken to buyer's house if desired. J. P. ESTRAM, 110 Milwaukee-av.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF NORTH SIDE PATrons, a Singer sewing machine office has been opened at 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio, under the supervision of NICHOLS & PEARSON. Needles, thread, etc., always on hand.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st., Branch Office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., 105 Twenty-second-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on monthly payments, and work given when required.

SINGER OFFICE 213 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—MAchines sold on easy monthly payments. Machines repaired. Needles and silk twist on hand. Open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. and 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio, machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments and sewing given. Machines repaired.

WANTED—LADIES WHO WANT TO BUY GROver & Baker's Sewing Machines and want to give work in payment, can find such with CHARLES L. LUTZ, 61 South Halsted-st, near Madison.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 338 West Madison-st.—branch 960 Wabash-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS, ETC., ON INSTALments, to prompt-paying parties. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 352 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—KITCHEN AND BEDROOM furniture, complete, all ready for housekeeping. 735 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD SURPASSES all. Elegant, unique, compact, it occupies only one-fourth the space of an ordinary bedstead, and can be used where no other can be. Six styles, and all sizes; adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, and office. It solves the question how to live genteelly in one room. Prices, $25, $28, $35, $50, $55, $65, $75, $85, according to style. Sold on instalments of $10 a month. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 352 West Madison-st.

WANTED—ALL TO SEE THE NEW PORTABLE folding wardrobe or book case, for sale at 338 South Morgan-st.

461 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—POSITIVE SALE of household furniture, on Thursday, Jan. 9, at 10 a. m. Sale positive. Furniture and carpets almost new. W. BENNETT, Auctioneer.

6267 MOTHERS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE the Child's Empire Bedstead, the novelty of the times. Combines all the advantages of a luxurious bed, wardrobe, and dressing-case. The best child's bed ever invented. Prices $13, $16, $20, $21, $30, on instalments. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 352 West Madison-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FIRST-CLASS LIGHT DELIVERY WAGON, with top. Also a good horse and harness, at HAAS & POWELL'S, 31 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY DELIVERY wagons, open square-box business buggy, and second-hand open yacht-box buggy, cheap, at 263 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF GOOD WORKING horses; will sell very cheap, if taken this week. Apply at 1066 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE SET HARNESS; USED A few times; sell cheap. Call at 368 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW FIRST-CLASS SINGLE drivers cheap for cash; also, 1 single and 2 double harnesses. JOSEPH LAMB, Sixteenth and Burnside-sts.

HORSES CLIPPED IN A SUPERIOR STYLE BY machinery. Address K 68, Tribune office.

HORSES, BUGGIES, CUTTERS, AND HARNESS at auction on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock, at 25, 27, 29, and 31 West Washington-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST. has for sale a 1,300-pound horse, very cheap; must be sold this week; also, good Portland cutters to let or for sale. Good accommodations for a few boarding horses.

WANTED—THIRTY BOARDERS AT THE NEW brick stable, 260 and 262 Michigan-st., North Side, near Rush-st. Best of care and attention; everything new and prices reasonable. D. F. DANFORTH & CO.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR SADDLE HORSE, young, sound, and cheap. Address, giving height, color, age, and price, B 59, Tribune office.

$200 WILL BUY A GOOD HORSE, EXPRESS wagon, and harness. 296 West Madison-st., basement.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY, TO sell the best paying 25 and 50 cent articles ever offered. CRAWSHAU & CO., 174 West Madison-st.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $10 DAILY.—DR. THORPE'S Herb Segars. The wonderful catarrh and asthma cure. Try them. 396 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—SMALL CAPITAL, STEADY employment, and best chance ever offered for making money on goods that pay 100 to 300 per cent. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st., Room 17, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED — PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR MERCHANDISE, (GENERal stock preferred) 200 acres choice land, house and lot, near and in one of the best towns in Southern Nebraska. Address with particulars, MERCHANT, Drawer C, Beatrice, Neb.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—A FEW YOUNG MEN can be accommodated with board at $5 and $6 per week; furnished room for man and wife; also, day-boarders taken.

32 ABERDEEN-ST.—ONE SUITE FRONT, FOR gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, also a single room for gentleman, furnished. House first class; private family.

38 AND 40 WEST MADISON-ST., OPPOSITE Sherman House. Single rooms, with board, $5 and $6 per week.

83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—TWO NICELY FURnished rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Hot and cold water in each. Board first-class.

230 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ELEGANTLY furnished or unfurnished rooms, single or en suite, with board. Terms reasonable. Day boarders accommodated.

231 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with board.

293 WEST LAKE-ST.—TWO NICELY FURnished rooms, with good board; home comforts; terms moderate.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST.—NEAR UNION PARK—One elegant suite of rooms with board; contains every modern convenience; location, and accommodations No. 1.

723 FULTON-ST.—TWO ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, with board, for man and wife or four gents; hot and cold water in room; all modern improvements.

NEIGHBORHOOD SANGAMON-ST.—A SMALL private family would be pleased to board a couple of responsible families; must be small, genteel, and first-class; house modern built, and contains all modern improvements; location, furnishings, and table are all first-class; terms reasonable. Address S, care Carrier 74.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE; first-class board, with room, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOMS AND BOARD FOR gentlemen; also, good accommodations for day boarders.

1022 THIRD-AV.—A FEW DAY-BOARDERS wanted.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST, (BURNSIDE-ST.) near Twenty-ninth. A nice, cheerful family hotel, with excellent table, and surprisingly low prices. Single rooms, $6. Everything first-class, with home comforts.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front suite, with board, to gentleman and wife. Accommodations strictly first class.

1015 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, one nice double, and one single room, handsomely furnished. References required.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-SIXTH-st.—Pleasant rooms with board.

SOUTH SIDE, NEAR DOUGLAS-PLACE—A LARGE front room and suite of rooms, with board; house first-class. Address C 54, Tribune office.

North Side.

ILLINOIS-ST., SECOND DOOR FROM RUSH—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

Miscellaneous.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT IN first-class neighborhood with board, for gent and lady. Board for lady only. Address G 14, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A LADY—IN A GENTEEL PRIVATE family, where there are few or no other boarders; West Division preferred. Address stating location and terms, H. H. 276 West Randolph-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A DRY GOODS, BOOT AND SHOE STORE, LOcated in a thriving manufacturing town of 1,500 inhabitants, surrounded by a rich agricultural section, well settled up, within 60 miles of Chicago; only one other dry goods store in town; gross earnings last year, $6,000; store a fine brick, 24x60; rent, $250 per annum; a rare opportunity for some one with a capital of about $5,000. Address MARC. SHERWOOD, care Field, Leiter & Co.

A VERY VALUABLE PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE by States on reasonable terms. A large amount of money can be made selling shop rights by any person who has tact, or reasonable ability as a salesman. The article can be seen at the office of the Elastic Broom Co., 23 South Canal-st., Room 1.

BAR-ROOM, STOCK, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, 67 Canalport-av. Will sell for half their value.

GRAND CHANCE—HAVING MORE BUSINESS than I can attend to, I will sell my printing establishment and bindery to responsible parties on very easy terms. Call at 51 South Carpenter-st., near Madison.

MY INTEREST IN THE WEL-KNOWN WAGNER & KUHNS' restaurant and bar department of Kuhns' European Hotel for sale, No. 145 Dearborn-st. O. A. WAGNER.

ONE OF THE FINEST AND BEST PAYING GROcery stores on the West Side for sale cheap, doing a good business in a good location; good satisfactory reasons given for selling. Low rent. Apply at 297½ West Lake-st.

PARTIES WITH CAPITAL OF $200 OR MORE, looking for a good chance to make money, should call at 307 West Madison-st., office Room 1. Call. No trouble to explain. None put parties who mean business need call. No humbug.

SUCCESSFUL CITY EXPRESS BUSINESS FOR sale; $150 cash, balance easy terms to good party. Apply to KIMBALL & CO., 171 East Madison-st.

SAMPLE ROOM, WELL FITTED UP, IN AN A'1 location, and doing a fine business, will be sold cheap. Inquire at 14 North Clark-st.

SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, CHEAP, corner of State an Forty-first-sts. A. A. BLOOD.

THE FINEST AND BEST PAYING BILLIARD room in the city can be bought very cheap; satisfactory reasons will be given to responsible parties meaning business. None others need apply. Address or call in person, GEO. BLAKE, 325 West Madison-st.

THE FURNITURE AND LEASE OF THE DRIVE House, known as Downing's old stand, Bowmanville, Ill., for sale or exchange. Call, or address GEORGE HAVILL, 31 East Polk-st., Chicago, Ill.

VALUABLE MECHANICAL PATENT FOR SALE. Every mechanic wants it and will have it. Any amount of money in it. State rights for sale. Capital preferred to manufacture. Call, examine, and satisfy yourself. Room 4, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

WE HAVE A WELL-ESTABLISHED AND PROFitable manufacturing business for sale. Parties wishing to engage in a legitimate business will do well to confer with us by letter or in person. Good real estate taken in exchange. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. N. S. BONTON & CO., corner Fifteenth and Burnside-sts.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A well-established cash business paying that amount monthly. 116 East Washington-st., Room 38.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR "THE MATRImonial News." Western News Co., General Agents MATRIMONIAL NEWS CO., Box 507, Chicago.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD, PARTNERS PROcured, men wanted with from $250 to $5,000; good openings. KIMBALL & CO., 171 East Madison-st.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR BOOKS AND libraries, magazines, etc. Call or address CHAPIN'S Branch Cheap Bookstore, 214 East Madison-st.

S. K. TATUM—LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S PHYsician, No. 77 North Green-st.

THERE IS STILL A CHANCE TO GO WITH US AND get work immediately and free farms in Colorado. Call and learn about the country and how to get there cheap, at office of S. W. Colony, 171 East Madison-st., Room 1. GILL & HAMILTON.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD books, in small or large lots, and for libraries, at BALDWIN'S cheap book stores, 48 East Harrison and 139 East Madison-st., near Clark.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS—A branch of these celebrated French baths has been established at 134 East Madison-st. for the treatment of diseases. These baths have only to be tried by the afflicted to be appreciated.

WANTED—A STOCK OF HARDWARE. WILL pay for same in real estate. A. W. WHEELER, 315 State-st.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND GRIST MILL MAchinery, in exchange for a good grain or fruit farm, of 63 acres, all improved, and in a good state of cultivation. Said farm is in the township of Ganges, Allegan County, in one of the best fruit locations in Michigan. Address JOHN S. PAYNE, Douglas, Allegan County, Mich.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A JET STAR EAR-RING, BETWEEN SIXteenth and Twenty-second-sts., on Wabash-av. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at 754 Michigan-av.

LOST—OUT OF A BUGGY ON WABASH-AV., between Congress and Twenty-third-sts., a bundle, containing two dress coats. The finder will be rewarded by returning same to Room 8, Nixon's Building.

LOST—AT McVICKER'S MATINEE, SATURDAY, Jan. 4, a mink collar. A suitable reward will be given for its return to 24 Park-av.

FOUND—A GRAY MARE, WHICH THE OWNER can have by calling at 29 Alexander-st.

STRAYED—FROM CORNER NORTH-AV. AND Paulina-st., New Years' night, a white pony, butchers' box wagon, light red old bottom. Reward paid on returning same to 33 Barber-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM IN FRONT OF NO. 82 East Washington-st., on Saturday evening, the 4th inst., a large sorrel horse, with star in forehead, and one white foot; had attached to him a top-buggy, with black box and patent wheels, painted red. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to Crossman's stables, Nos. 416 and 418 West Randolph-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM 297 HUBBARD-ST., on Tuesday night, December 31, a yoke of oxen, one dark red, the other brindle and spotted, 7 and 8 years old, weighing about 1,500 lbs each. Any information in regard to them, if left at the above address or at INGRAHAM, CORBIN & MAY'S, 57 and 59 South Water-st., will be liberally paid for.

FINANCIAL.

A 1 PURCHASE MONEY PAPER WANTED. CURRY & CO., 7 Tribune Building.

I HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON LONG TIME, IN sums of not less than $5,000, at 10 per cent and moderate commissions. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTATE. Large sums preferred. Funds in hand. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

$10.000 TO LOAN ON BEST CITY PROPERty; funds here. LOUIS L. PALMER, 94 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

$20.000 ON HAND TO LOAN ON COLLATERals, in sums to suit. Real estate and commercial paper bought. W. M. WILLNER, 14 Otis Block, LaSalle-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THE LADIES WHO CALLED AT [illegible] South Clinton-st. for board, New Year's Day, will please call again. ADA MASON.

PERSONAL—IF THOSE MEN WHO CALLED AT 46 and 47 Jackson-st., on New Year's Day will return the entire lot of silks taken, they will be paid $500 and no questions asked.

PERSONAL—TO NEMPS SAPEY—DEAR MA: DO return to us at once. All will be forgiven. Write or telegraph immediately. Papa very sick in New York. BERTON W.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A LADY OR GENTLEMAN to take half interest in furnishing twenty or thirty sleeping-rooms. Address U 63, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED — A GENTLEMAN WITH $1,500 capital can secure a partnership in a pleasant, easy business, paying $15,000 per year. Association and reference first-class. Address Q 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—THIS FORENOON—TWO MEN WITH some experience as salesmen. BRADLEY & CO., corner Carroll and Royne-sts.

WANTED—A PRESCRIPTION CLERK WHO CAN speak the English and German languages. Salary, $[illegible] per month. Address R 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD EXperience as bank bookkeeper, or teller; also, boy to act as messenger. Reply, giving references, to S 27, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A COMPOSITOR, WHO HAS HAD several years' experience, to work on a mail list. Inquire at 165 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER TO GO TO A large town in Wisconsin; a good man can get a desirable situation. Apply to N. MATSON & CO., wholesale rooms.

WANTED—6 CABINETMAKERS: NONE BUT men accustomed to fine work wanted. D. M. SWENEY & BRO., 507 to 513 Kinzie-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL PROF. Henry's Non-explosive Compound; costs 8c, sells for 50c in every house. One agent made $5.50 Saturday afternoon. Call early. Room 17, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—WE OFFER THE BEST INDUCEments in the city to men out of employment. SMITH & WHITHORN, 174 West Washington-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN EVERYWHERE to introduce our great staple article; $8 a day easily made on small capital; profits, 100 to 300 per cent. One agent, a new beginner, made $45 on one street. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st., Room 17, Chicago.

WANTED—10 WOODCHOPPERS FOR MICHIGAN, part fare paid for those having baggage; 2 farm hands, wages $25 per month. 59 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—25 MEN FOR TIE-CUTTING IN TENnessee; half fare advanced. Scandinavians and Germans preferred. Call at 200 Union-st. J. WILLIAMS, contractor.

WANTED—100 WOODCHOPPERS AND 50 COAL miners. Good wages. Also, 500 men for the New Orleans & Texas Railroad; cheap fare. Apply at 25 West Lake-st., Room 5.

WANTED—MEN FOR LARGE TOWNS, TO MAKE $500 monthly; easy business. Ask for SWIFT, in basement, 373 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN TO HANDLE ICE. Apply early this morning at 97 and 99 North May-st. MARK S. THOMPSON & CO.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO BUILD FIRES AND do work about house; also, boy to take charge of dining room. References required. 824 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—A WILLING, ACTIVE, STEADY LAD, 15 to 17 years old, to take care of horse and cow, and do chores about house. Apply at 674 Wabash-av., third floor, front.

WANTED—10 GOOD RELIABLE MEN THAT WANT employment. Call on PHILLIPS & CO., Exchange Block, Room 55. Honorable business and large pay.

WANTED—100 WOOD-CHOPPERS FOR MICHIgan; $1.25 per cord, steady chopping, and free fare. Foreman goes with men; must leave to-day. 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—300 CHOPPERS AND HEWERS. CONtracts to let by Keyser & Bagnell. Apply to SHAW & WILSON, 28 West Madison-st.

WANTED—150 WOOD CHOPPERS FOR OHIO, INdiana and Michigan; free fare to some of the work; also 100 choppers and hewers to get out ties in Jackson, Tenn., at good prices. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TRAVELLING SALESMAN—A THORoughly reliable man to represent a white lead and oil house; must have a good acquaintance, and some knowledge of the business. Address with references, PAINTS, 290 West Lake-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 4 YOUNG MEN AT 225 West Madison-st., up two flights. Call between 8 and 10.

WANTED—75 WOOD CHOPPERS FOR INDIANA and Michigan, man and wife, and 5 teams, 10 farm hands, 15 coal miners, to go South; one man to take care of horses and do garden work near the city. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, TO WORK about house. Apply, with reference, at No. 311 Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY TO LEARN AND BE generally useful. E. S. JENISON, Architect, Room 25, Kendall's Building.

WANTED—WE ARE OFFERING EXTRA INducements to good men, to sell our machines. Persons desiring employment by which to make good wages, are invited to call at 941 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—7 FLOURNOY-ST., COTTAGE, SIX rooms.
134 Fulton-st., 2-story frame house, 7 rooms.
358 Calumet-av., 2-story frame house.
1515 Wabash-av., 2-story frame house.
1220 Wabash-av., 2-story frame house, all modern conveniences.
Forest-av., south of Thirty-fifth-st., tenement of 6 rooms.
743 Sedgwick-st., 2-story and basement, brick, 11 rooms, hot and cold water, etc.
220 Sedgwick, 9 rooms.
424 Fullerton-av., 2-story and basement, marble front.
474, 476, 478 and 480 North LaSalle-st., 2-story and basement dwellings, of about 12 rooms.
Two tenements of 12 rooms each, in building corner of Beach and Harrison-sts.
1013 West Adams-st., 2-story frame of 11 rooms.
26 rooms in building corner of Wells and Hinsdale-sts., with hot and cold water, bath, closets, etc., making it suitable for a boarding-house.
Inquire at the General Renting Agency of DREW & NEWBERRY, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND BARN—10 ROOMS, NICEly furnished. Part of the furniture must be sold with the lease. Rent low and furniture cheap. Must be a responsible party. Call at 1036 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN IF TAKEN THIS week, new brick residence on Warren-av., near Robey-st., $8,000. AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, ALL furnished, No. 130 Throop-st., with gas water, and bath. Inquire on the premises in the forenoon.

TO RENT—4 NEW, FIVE-ROOMED COTTAGES with basements, situated near the corner of Elston road and Paulina-st.; rent, $16 per month. Parties doing business in the city can reach their homes in ten minutes, being close to the city limits depot on the Northwestern Road. Also a good store and dwelling attached, of ten rooms; rent nominal till the 1st of May. Apply to J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 Twenty-second-st., or to Mr. E. E. GILBERT, Water Department, Board of Public Works, corner Adams and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—3 SMALL ROOMS IN COTTAGE, $10; furnished, if desired, $16; No. 621 West Van Buren.

TO RENT—1069 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, single or en suite, without board. References required.

TO RENT—1 FRONT ROOM; ALSO, SINGLE ROOM with board. Terms easy; at 546 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—DINING ROOM, BED ROOM, AND kitchen, nicely furnished, suitable for housekeeping, $21. Inquire at 382 Division-st. Cars by the door.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FOUR NICE ROOMS, WITH closets and water, at No. 22 Gold-st., two blocks from the corner of Harrison and Halsted-sts. Apply to P. McHUGH, northeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts., Nixon's Building.

TO RENT—AT CENTRAL EUROPEAN HOUSE, 48 South Desplaines-st., nice furnished rooms, $4 to $7 per week.

TO RENT—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, A well-furnished front parlor, separate entrance; spring bed and stove; terms $16 per month. 170 VanBuren-st., near Halsted.

TO RENT—ON PRAIRIE-AV., TWO FURNISHED rooms north of Twenty-ninth-st. Terms easy. Good board can be obtained within half a block of the rooms. References required. Address O 17, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HANDSOME UNFURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, on ground floor of the St. Julian, Nos. 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Inquire of Mrs. JOHNSON, at Room 17.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, in Parker's Block, at northeast corner Halsted and Madison-sts. Apply at Room 42.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 179 AND 181 EAST MADison-st. Also, basements, stores, and offices in all parts of the burnt district. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STORES AND HOTEL properties in choice locations, and reasonable rents; will furnish to suit. Also, several fine lofts. J. W. BROWN, 383 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A STABLE, WITH SLEEPING-room attached. 102 Third-av.

TO RENT—LARGE BASEMENT, WELL LIGHTED, high ceiling. 143 Monroe-st. AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES AND SLEEPING rooms. AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A STORE SUITABLE FOR ANY KIND of business, in a good locality, corner of Union and West Washington-sts. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 180 West Washington-st. MRS. T. BROOME.

TO RENT—CHEAP—SECOND STORY OF NEW brick building, 50x160, on Michigan-st., North Side, near Rush-st., with elevator privileges. Apply on premises.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED, EITHER A small furnished house, or part of a house, South or West Side, for house keeping; by a small family, till May next. Address Manhattan, Gardner House; stating terms &c.

WANTED—TO RENT—THE SECOND OR THIRD story of a building in the burnt district on the South Side for a light business. Address, stating terms, A 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 GOOD ROOMS ON WEST Side, $12 to $15 per month. Address to-day O 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE BETWEEN Madison and Harrison, and Jefferson and Aberdeen-sts., or part of a house if desirably situated and arranged; first-class party. A 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED house, for small family; no small children. Address Z 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping. Address H 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LIVE AND LET LIVE. I want to hire a good corner or stand, for whiskey business (or will buy). No narrow contracted temperance man need apply. Address PETER CALDWELL, 264 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS TICKET TO PHILAdelphia, and one to St. Louis. Address N 48, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—3 NEW, 14 FEET, WALNUT TOP counters, and 25 new store stools. MANDEL BROS., State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGHBRED BLACK-AND-tan slut, cheap. Call or address C. M., 548 South State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD SOLE-LEATHER, copper-bottomed trunk. Address L 31, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1021.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; good wages; family small. 980 Michigan-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—AT 1208 PRAIRIE-AV., A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer. References required.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT GIRL to do second work; must come well recommended. [illegible], or at 24 Grove [illegible], corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Liberal wages to a competent and steady girl; no washing. Must bring your references with you. 814 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN OR SWEDISH girl for general housework in small private family. Apply at 74 Honore-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. To such will be paid a good price. Reference required. 528 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS—ONE KITCHEN and one second girl. Scandinavians preferred. 18 South Union-st.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS THOROughly to do ventilated hair work, at No. 143 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, in a family of two; good wages. 218 Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, ALSO A LITTLE girl to help take care of a baby. 684 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework. Must be a good washer and ironer. Bring reference to 519 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—AT 531 BURNSIDE-ST., A YOUNG girl to do housework in a small family; none but those that can furnish the best of recommendations need apply.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON at 715 Monroe-st.; good wages.

WANTED—SIX DINING-ROOM GIRLS IN RESTaurant at 374 South State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND KITCHen girl, dining room girl, and an assistant for first-class boarding house. Come with reference and prepared to stay, 834 Wabash-av., basement door. MRS. BIGELOW.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good washer and ironer. To a good steady girl it will be a good home. Apply for 2 days at 59 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL. CALL at 464 West Washington-st., with city references.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 398 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON; no Irish. Apply at 1167 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT MRS. BAKER'S, 10 PECK-COURT, a cook and four other girls for boarding-house; also family cooks in the city and country; references required.

WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRLS AT 754 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 22 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, OR Swedish girl to do general housework in a small family. 186 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS IN A PRIVATE family; good wages. Apply at 553 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORwegian girl, for general housework in a private family. Call at 45 North Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, in a private family. References required. Call to-day, at 256 Michigan-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GOOD TICK-MAKER; ONE WITH Wheeler & Wilson machine, preferred. GANNON BROS., 208 and 210 West Taylor-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A SMART PROTESTANT GIRL, FROM 10 to 14 years of age, by an American family, to be treated as one of the family. A good girl will have a pleasant home and be well cared for. Call at 374 North Wells-st.

WANTED—FOUR GENTEEL YOUNG LADIES, OF good appearance, to engage in a light, pleasant, profitable business. Apply at 51 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—LADY AMANUENSES, WHO WRITE fast, plain, and handsome hands, and spell and punctuate correctly. Address W 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADIES. THEY ARE MAKING $5 daily with our great ladies' favorite. MERRILL, Room 17, 25 West Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper at present employed in a bank; writes a good hand, is quick and accurate, and can bring first-class recommendations. Address L, Room 58 Central Union Block.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF STRICTLY sober habits, giving good city references, as bookkeeper, clerk in grocery store, drive a delivery wagon, or work in a private family. Address J. H., 449 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN WHOLEsale drug house. City reference given. E 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, SHIPping or receiving clerk; seven years' experience. Address X 96, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED watchmaker (German); no objection to go in the country. Address H 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO work under instructions in a first-class printing office; has served a regular apprenticeship and been foreman of a first-class country office; best of references. Address W. C. STONE, 615 West Lake-st., Room 1.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FOR seven years on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, also well acquainted on the C., B. & Q., as travelling salesman in a wholesale grocery house. Address Q 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WILLing to make himself generally useful. Address A B, 894 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A store, to make himself generally useful. Wages not so much an object. Address Q 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRAUGHTSMAN (ARCHItectural) and Surveyor is disengaged; 7 years' experience. Can prepare competition and working drawings, perspective, and taking out quantities. Land surveying and levelling. Terms about $3 per day. Address C 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER young man, as porter in a store or warehouse; something that will be permanent. Can make himself generally useful; will give a week on trial. Address G C, 380 North Halsted-st., for one week.

SITUATION WANTED—WHERE I CAN LEARN some mechanical trade, or do brass turning; have had experience. Call or address 17 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRAVELLING MAN; has been on road for last six years; has No. 1 trade west from city. Address H, 74 West Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian girls please call, between 9 and 12 a. m., at Mrs. LAZOM'S office, 38 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO do light housework and sewing in a private family; no objection to the country. Address A B, care P. Martin, 348 North Carpenter-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD SCANdinavian girls for general housework by Miss HANSEN, 258 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL OF SOME EXperience, a good place as kitchen girl; West Side preferred. Apply at 205 North Green-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls, one as kitchen girl and the other as second girl in one family. Apply at 37 Butterfield-st. Good references, if required.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO DO general housework in a private family. Best of references. Apply at 64 Rucker-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork or second work. Apply at 44 Cherry-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework in a small private family. Apply at 30 Oak-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do second or general housework in a private family. Apply at 749 South Clark-st., up stairs, in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMIly, as nurse girl; can sew and make herself generally useful; best of references. Apply at 890 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SMART GIRLS to take care of children; also a boy, 15 years' old, to do chores and go to school. 257 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL WHO UNDERstands general housework, in a small private family; good references given and required. Inquire at 251 West Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR SWEDES, TWO cousins, wishing to live together, in a private family, as cook and second girl; also other respectable girls. NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, 333 State-st., entrance on Eighteenth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored girl, to do chamber work. Apply 261 Third-av., between Twelfth and Taylor-sts., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls, one to do second work and plain sewing, the other to do general housework; good city reference if required. Call 261 Coolidge-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG girl to do second work or general housework. Reference given. Call at 314 Twenty-third-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL FOR general housework. Call at No. 12 Belknap-st., between Eleventh and Twelfth-sts., off Michigan-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, as seamstress, second girl, or nurse. Address NELLIE DEVIT, 171 Clybourn-place.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SEWING BY THE week; can give references; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothes. Address G 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN PRIvate family, by the day or week, by a young lady who has experience in cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothes; can furnish a machine; reference if required; will be ready for work to-morrow. Address Miss F. MORRIS, City Post Office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A widow lady from New York; has a little girl 8 years of age; understands all kinds of housework and sewing. References exchanged. Address P 35, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO LADIES, ONE as hotel housekeeper, one to take charge of linen room or seamstress. The best of city references given if required. Address, for one week, 329 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED lady of experience, as nurse. Inquire 1206 State-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as helper in private boarding-house where husband can board. Apply at tailor shop southwest corner Van Buren and Fifth-av.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP STATIONARY ENGINES; ONE 8x12, one 10x16, one 6x12, and an upright one 8x12; all second hand, but in first class repair. Address to JOHN DAVIS & CO., 122 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A TWELVE-HORSE POWER portable engine, running at 61 South Jefferson-st. GRADLE & STROTZ.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Annual Meeting of the Members Last Evening.

Report of the Board of Directors--- A Fine Showing.

Mr. Culver Elected President, and Mr. Priestly Vice President,

And then Everybody Made a Happy Speech.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade was held in the "Open Board" building last evening, President Preston in the chair. There were about two hundred members present.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Secretary read the following report of the Board of Directors:

To the Members of the Chicago Board of Trade:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the usual custom, your Directors would make their annual report of the financial condition of the Board at the close of this fiscal year. At the last annual meeting there was, in addition to investment in Chamber of Commerce stock ($22,515.38), cash in the hands of the Treasurer, $32,868.18; in the hands of the Secretary, $121.46; total, $32,981.64. The receipts have been:

From initiation fees (141 members	$14,100.00
From annual assessment	27,080.00
From second clerks' tickets	560.00
From visitors 'tickets	2,566.00
From table rents	2,656.50
From interest	2,426.12
From sale annual reports	22.25
From sale old furniture	475.03
Total	$82,867.52

The disbursements were as follows:

Chamber of Commerce stock	$33,346.25
Current expenses	20,058.87
Incidentals	1,057.00
Market reports	2,626.64
National Board of Trade	1,035.20
Commercial building	10,854.00
New furniture	11,755.25
Total	$81,665.91
In hands of Treasurer	$484.68
In hands of Secretary	716.94
Balance on hand	$1,201.62

The assets of the Board are as follows:

Chamber of Commerce stock	$55,861.63
Secretary	716.94
Treasurer	484.68
Commercial building	10,854.00
Furniture	11,755.25
Total	$79,672.50

The annual assessment has been fixed at $25 for the ensuing year. Your Directors believed they could safely make this slight reduction, not wishing to assess the members beyond what is necessary to pay the expenses of the Board. Our membership numbers 1,354, being an increase of 45 over last year, while it was expected there would have been a material falling off in members. The Board now holds 600 shares of the Chamber of Commerce stock, the market value of which is $60,000, at a cost of $55,861.63, or about 93 per cent. The policy enacted in April last, that the surplus funds of the Board should be invested in this property has been carried out, and it is recommended that this policy be continued to the extent of all moneys received from new members.

At the last annual meeting your Directors were instructed to procure suitable rooms for the meeting of members for the transaction of business at other than the regular hours of change. After receiving several propositions, we accepted the offer of the Chamber of Commerce Association, which was that the Board of Trade should lease the whole building in the rear of the main hall for a term of years running with the lease of the large hall, that is until 1965, at the rate of $10,000 per annum, we to pay all over $30,000 of the cost of construction, including the fixtures of that building. The cost to the Board will be about $12,000, and the rental received from offices will reduce the cost of the hall to merely a nominal sum.

There have been important amendments made to the rules of the Board during the past year, which, we trust, will tend to give more stability to trade, and prevent manipulations of our markets and placing of fictitious values on property by irresponsible parties. We believe these changes will give a confidence that will tend to increase trade, and that our business will be done on a more nearly legitimate basis.

The return of the Board to our new and beautiful rooms on the 9th of October, just one year from the time of the destruction of our old home, was an occasion of great rejoicing, and an event that will be long remembered. We congratulate the membership on the possession of the finest building for commercial purposes ever erected on this continent, and our thanks are due to the officers of the Chamber of Commerce Association for the energy with which they pushed forward this great work to a speedy completion.

We are pleased to see on the part of the Board a determination that there shall be reform where reform is needed, and that you have publicly announced that the violation of commercial integrity shall not go unpunished; that our rules must be made stringent, and that they must be enforced. Let us hope there may be no relaxation in that direction, and that this Board of Trade may attain to the highest possible standard of commercial honor.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

J. W. PRESTON, President.

THE ELECTION.

The Secretary then read the report of the tellers appointed to count the votes cast yesterday [Monday] for officers for the ensuing year. The following were elected:

President—C. E. Culver.
Second Vice President—Howard Priestly.
Directors—J. F. Armour, Robert Warren, A. Murison, Thomas White, E. B. Baldwin.
Committee of Arbitration—J. B. Dutch, J. S. Helmer, M. H. Foss, J. S. Peirronlet, D. F. Baxter.
Committee of Appeals—J. W. Preston, J. B. Beame, J. V. Fisher, J. H. Hurlbut, S. M. Moore.

REMARKS OF MR. CULVER.

The President-elect, Mr. Culver, was called for, and was greeted with cheers as he ascended the platform. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I hardly know how to express my thoughts or thanks at this time. This Board of Trade has on several occasions complimented and honored me by their votes, for which, I trust, I have been very grateful. To-day you have, in a most emphatic manner, repeated your former expressions of confidence in me, and I return you my heart-felt thanks. My regret is, that I cannot bring to the office to which you have elected me, that ability and qualification so needful for the proper discharge of the duties appertaining to it. I can only promise that I shall do what I can to promote the well-being of this association, and that I shall endeavor to subserve the wishes and execute the will of the Board as expressed by its members. Gentlemen, I repeat my thanks for the honor you have done me. [Cheers.]

HOWARD PRIESTLY

was next requested to come forward, and did so amid cheers and laughter, provoked by the remark, "We're not mad," uttered by one of the irrepressibles. Mr. Priestly said:

GENTLEMEN: You all seem to be merry; so am I. I have good cause for it, and from the bottom of my heart I thank you one and all, more particularly, my friends who were so energetic in electing me to this office. I hope, when I retire from office, I shall have as many friends as I have now. [Applause.]

MR. WHITE

was requested to show himself, and, while walking to the platform, was told to "say something neat, Tom." He thanked the members for the unexpected confidence ["Ah! ah!"] they had placed in him, and hoped he would prove that he merited it. ["Good," "Good."]

OTHER REMARKS.

Mr. Warren was exceedingly grateful for his election.

Mr. Baldwin spoke of the telegraphic market reports from New York, and hoped the defects in the present system of receiving "pork and wheat reports" would be remedied.

Mr. Fisher returned his sincere thanks for the compliment bestowed upon him. He was proud of his office, and his friends would not be ashamed of the manner in which he attended to his duties. [Applause.]

Mr. Peirroulet did not think it was necessary for him to say anything. He was obliged for their kindness, and would do the best he could.

The Secretary announced that the Vice President elect had requested him to say that he would meet them on Clark street. No number was mentioned, and it was not necessary, all the "boys" knowing where to go.

A motion tendering a vote of thanks to the retiring President was unanimously adopted. [Cheers.]

MR. PRESTON SAID:

Allow me to say one word in thanking you for the kindness which you have expressed for me to-night. I can hardly thank you for so enthusiastic a manifestation. I have certainly endeavored to do my duty. I assumed the duties of President of the Board with a great many misgivings, and have felt all through my administration of two years, that I had undertaken more than I should. It is no easy task, I assure you, and any one who assumes the responsibilities of the office, thinking he will have nothing to do, will be most egregiously mistaken. If I have pleased the members of the Board, I am more than gratified. I am thankful that the duties for the coming year have fallen upon so able shoulders as my successor, Mr. Culver. I know that you will be well-served, knowing as I do that a large proportion of the success attending my efforts has been due to his wise counsels and assistance, and to the able Board of Directors, who, for the past two years, have worked in harmony. There has been no discord, no ill-feeling among them to my knowledge during that time. We have had two years of hard labor. We were burned out, and we have rebuilt and refurnished, and I am glad to say that the Board of Trade to-day is placed in so pleasant a location, and occupies such a handsome building; and I hope that we never shall be situated again as we were a little over a year ago. I hope the present structure will always be our home, and that we will flourish there, and rise to a high standard of commercial honor and integrity. I thank you for your kind reception. I shall never forget the two years of pleasant service I have given to this Board. [Cheers.]

REMARKS OF MR. RANDOLPH.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to Mr. Randolph, the Secretary of the Board. A speech was demanded, and he addressed the members as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I must say I did not anticipate anything of this nature, as it is not usual to vote thanks to those whom you employ and pay. I sincerely thank you, however, for this warm expression you have given me, and I assure you that I appreciate it. I am proud to serve this Board, if I can do even reasonably well. How well I have succeeded in the past you can judge. In the future, should I serve you any longer, I shall certainly strive to do as well. I have for many years been associated with you, and I have always been proud of this Board, never so much so as to-day. To-day, by the report which has been read to you, it appears that you stand head and shoulders, financially, above any other like association in the world. Eighty thousand dollars of available clean assets belong to you. No other association, so far as I know, has one-half as much. Now, gentlemen, this Board is going forward. A few years ago we barely made both ends meet, even with larger assessments than are made now; but the arrangement that was made last spring is proving most valuable, and in the future it will continue to be appreciated by you more and more. During the past year over twenty members have either died or found it necessary to withdraw from membership to locate somewhere else. They received a fair compensation upon leaving the institution. Every one of you will receive the same if you are in good standing ["Ah! ah!"], and I presume you all will be at the time you leave, or, if you die, your heirs will receive it. I do not know of another commercial association like this, which has such an arrangement. It is an important one, and, although you sometimes complain of the assessments, you are laying up something for a rainy day, and you or your heirs will get it as certain as fate. Gentlemen, I thank you again for the expression which you have made for me personally. [Cheers.]

The meeting then adjourned, and the "boys" accompanied Mr. Priestly to Clark street, and were made happy and jovial.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The New Route Ketween Chicago and Cairo.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Notes ---The Chicago & St. Paul Line.

The new route between Chicago and Cairo, over the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes and the Cairo & Vincennes Railroads, so auspiciously opened a few weeks ago, has risen in public favor rapidly, and promises to become an important part of the railway system of Chicago. While the importance of the route is now confined to the State through which it runs, it bids fair to become a part of a middle line which shall traverse the country from the extreme North to the extreme South. Such a line is much needed, and could be easily constructed. Few long lines of railroad would have to be built, and the main labor would be to consolidate the roads already in operation. The Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, which would form an important part of such a line, is an old road, and was projected in the infancy of the State. Work was begun on the road as early as 1857, by a corporation called the Illinois Southern Railroad Company, which expended about $200,000 on the line, and then left it to the solitude of the wilderness through which it was surveyed. The new company was chartered in 1867, with General Ambrose E. Burnside as President. Work was begun soon after, and considerable municipal subscriptions secured; but again the work was suspended. At last the company secured the Pennsylvania Company's guarantee, and a market for its bonds, and let the contract to Messrs. Winslow & Wilson, who began the work last April, and completed it the 16th of December. In this, the contractors showed very commendable enterprise, as the work was far from light. There are on the road 1,850 feet of How's truss bridges, 18,000 feet of pile and trestle bridges, and a tunnel 1,005 feet long through shale and sandstone. Only two miles from this tunnel the road runs over trestlework 400 feet long, and in the highest point 80 feet high. The line is 157 miles long, and traverses some of the oldest settled sections of Illinois. The country near the streams is very fertile and level; elsewhere it is broken, hilly, rocky, and well timbered, excellent for fruit, which matures early, the district being in the latitude of Southern Virginia. About eight miles of the road, from Vincennes southward, is in Indiana; thence to Cairo it is in Illinois. Vincennes claims about 7,000 inhabitants, and, with the exception of the other terminus, is the only important town on the road. The road is leased to the Pennsylvania Company, and, with the Pennsylvania line eastward, completes a line 1,099 miles long, from New York to Cairo. When this line shall form connections with lines west of the Mississippi, and become part of the Southwestern route to Texas, it will require a detour to take Eastern traffic by way of St. Louis, that will not be made. One of its most important Southwestern connections will be the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, which will be completed at an early day. The bridge for the Arkansas River, which will be of cast-iron throughout, and similar to those at Leavenworth and Omaha, on the Missouri River, is being manufactured by the American Bridge Company, of this city. The officers of the Cairo & Vincennes Company are: General A. E. Burnside, President; Colonel D. R. Larned, Treasurer; Captain Roswell Miller, Secretary; Colonel E. C. Rice, Chief Engineer. Since the completion of the road, General E. F. Winslow has been appointed General Manager. The Company are also building numerous roads in the South, with the evident object of completing a through North and South line, to which we have referred. Among these is a road from Jackson, Tenn., to Cairo, which will connect at the latter place with the Cairo & Vincennes Road. Another is a road from Memphis to Paducah, which, when our Chicago & Paducah Road is completed, will give us three direct and through routes to the South. When these roads are completed one company, or combination of railroad interests, will control most of the entire route from New Orleans to New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Boston. The object no doubt, in building the road from Jackson to Cairo is to give an outlet to through freight from New Orleans and the Northern cities. Freight or passengers from Memphis can be sent on the Memphis & Paducah Road until they reach the intersection with the Jackson & Cairo Road, when the cars can be switched to the latter road, and go on to Cairo, Vincennes, and so on to New York, or Chicago, without breaking bulk. Indeed, they can be run directly to Paducah, and shipped from thence to Chicago, when the Chicago & Paducah Road is completed, which will probably be before the Memphis & Paducah Road is done. This through line will damage other lines very considerably, and will revolutionize the freight tariffs. The city of Memphis will receive much benefit from the combination. It gives it outlets it never before enjoyed, and will produce other roads quite as valuable to the city as these.

In this connection the following from the Louisville *Courier-Journal* is not out of place:

The future of Paducah is brightening. The Chicago Railroad is not the only new line which, it is believed, will soon be completed. A narrow-gauge road with Henderson is contemplated, and yet another connecting the two points of Paducah and Huntsville, Ala., *via* Elkton and Pulaski, Tenn. The former will be 100 miles in length, and will pass through the towns of Smithland, Marion, and Morgantown, and terminate at the city of Henderson. Its cost will not be large, and it is expected to build it without voting Paducah for a dollar of subscription.

C., B. & Q. NOTES.

When the consolidation of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Burlington & Missouri River Railways was first agitated, much fear was manifested in Burlington and elsewhere that the change in the management would result in evil to their towns, in the removal of offices and officers. So far, their fears have been groundless. The changes so far made have been as follows: W. B. Strong has been removed to this city as Assistant General Passenger Agent of the new line. W. B. Ryder is Train Master, retaining his old position. C. H. Chappel remains as Division Superintendent, with control of the main line from Burlington to Ottumwa, and the Keokuk and Quincy branches. W. J. Edgar will retain the management of the telegraph lines over the same divisions. The shops will be consolidated in the B. & M. shops at Burlington, with George Chalender as Master Foreman. R. S. Skinner has been retained as Local Agent at Burlington.

President J. M. Walker, Superintendent Robert Harris, and his secretary, D. Kimball, W. B. Strong, Assistant Superintendent, and E. R. Woodsworth, General Freight Agent, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, have gone on a tour of inspection over the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, which an official of the Company calls the "bride of the C., B. & Q." These gentlemen will return next Saturday morning.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad offices will be removed on Friday next to their new building on the corner of Michigan avenue and Randolph street.

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.

It is not unlikely that freight trains will commence running on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road next Friday or Saturday. Passenger trains will not be put on till about the 1st of February. One reason of this delay is that the Company propose to run from Chicago to Milwaukee in two hours and a half, and they therefore are putting the track in first-class condition before using it. The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* says that "it will be quite a source of gratification to Milwaukeeans to be able to ride on their own road to Chicago, and there is some talk of an excursion and a big time generally as soon as the road is entirely finished." Doubtless Chicago would throw wide open her doors of hospitality if Milwaukee should visit her, and THE TRIBUNE is warranted in extending to the citizens of Milwaukee the compliments of the citizens of Chicago, for the day, or week, or month, when the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad shall be completed.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

General Minty, late Superintendent of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, has been appointed Superintendent of the Western Division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, with headquarters at Vincennes.

The offices of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad in this city will be removed the latter end of this week to their new and elegant room in the new Sherman.

William H. Coffin, Esq., of St. Louis, has been appointed to the newly-created office of Second Vice President of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. W. S. Mellen has been appointed General Freight and Ticket Agent of the Green Bay & Lake Pepin Railroad, in place of Mr. E. J. Shaylor, resigned.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 6.—The first train from St. Paul over the West Wisconsin and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads passed through here this afternoon, made up mainly of West Wisconsin cars, and having several through passengers.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 6.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo, Tiffin & Eastern Railroad Company, held at Tiffin to-day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors: Thos. A. Scott, Philadelphia; W. Shaw, J. N. McCullough, W. P. Shevin, Pittsburgh; J. A. Latcher, Wager Swayne, Toledo; L. A. Hall, J. T. Huss, R. W. Shawan, Tiffin. The whole line is ironed, and depots and other necessary buildings are being erected as rapidly as possible. The road will be ready for his office to-day.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 6.—A special election was held to-day for the purpose of voting on the proposition of this city to issue bonds to the amount of $1,000,000, to aid in constructing the Valley Railroad, which road, it was claimed, would give Cleveland another route to the coal fields of Ohio, and greatly reduce the price of coal in this city. The proposition was defeated, the affirmatives being 1,000 less than the required two-thirds.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Napoleon was more restless on Sunday night than any time since the operation, but his physicians express themselves well satisfied with his progress. He had a second operation performed to-day with favorable results.

The British Government declines to support the proposal of a Royal Geographical Society for sending out an Arctic expedition, partly at public expense.

The ship Wallace, of Boston, was burned to the water's edge in the harbor of Tarboy.

The steamship Holsatia, which arrived yesterday from New York, was ashore for awhile last night on Drake's Island. She was soon floated, and was but little damaged.

ITALY.

ROME, Jan. 6.—A large deputation of Roman Catholics from Ireland waited on the Pope today, and presented an address, reciting the benefits conferred on Ireland by the Holy See, and tendering His Holiness a contribution of "Peter's pence." The Pope, in responding, deplored the ingratitude of the people who permitted the spoliation of the Church. He made an exception in favor of the Irish people, whom he praised for their enduring attachment to the Church, and congratulated them on the preservation of their faith. He concluded by giving the Apostolical blessing to Ireland.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The new census of France shows the population to be 36,102,921, a decrease of 366,935 since 1866.

The Assembly met to-day, but the proceedings were unimportant.

The commercial treaty between France and Great Britain was finally signed by the representatives of the two Governments on Saturday, and now awaits parliamentary ratification.

GREECE.

ATHENS, Jan. 6.—The Greek Government, on recommendation of the Great Powers, has consented to submit the question of Laurium to arbitration.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The Ministry have settled the provisions of the bill which regulates the authority of the superior over the inferior clergy, controls the training of the latter, and sets up the rules governing ecclesiastical appointments.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Jan. 6.—Commerce is in a fearful muddle at present. The recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury directing the collection of 4 11-100 per cent additional to the present duty of 1 37-100 per cent of import tariff, causes heavy loss to the merchants involved. There being no District Judge here, the Collector of Customs is, by the Treasury regulations, invested with almost unlimited power in the premises, to seize, embargo, and exercise magisterial functions, which he is doing, to the intense disgust of everybody.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA, Dec. 28.—There has been a great inundation of the City of Bogota, caused by the overflow of two small rivers that run through it. Much property was destroyed, and several lives lost. The damage is calculated at $150,000.

President Morrales, of Bolivia, after having threatened Congress with dissolution because it did not favor his mining projects, and abusing, not only the members of Congress, but his personal staff, was shot dead by his own nephew, while the latter was being abused by Morrales. Congress quietly elected General Battisson as the successor of Morrales.

SPAIN.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The *Gazette de France* reports that Don Alphonso entered Catalonia on Saturday night. Seven thousand Carlists are concentrated in the Province of Olot. The insurgents are about to enter on a vigorous campaign.

THE PEACH PROSPECT.

Effect of the Late Cold Term on the Peach Orchards of St. Joseph.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Jan. 6.—The *Herald* contains a review of the situation among the fruit orchards in this section. Until the winter of 1872 the St. Joseph fruit region accepted 16 and 13 degrees below zero as the limit of cold beyond which the tender peach tree would endure no more. Apples, pears, cherries, and plums, more hardy fruit, were set down as destroyed by a degree of cold measured by 20 degrees below zero. Last year, however, many localities that reported 22 and 24 degrees below zero were found to yield average crops of peaches; and whole orchards whose buds examined after the frost wave had passed, had not manifested a live bud, produced most wonderful burdens of peaches, and the severe cold of 22 degrees below zero, which fell upon some parts of the country five or six miles from St. Joseph, was accompanied by a hoar frost; and this melted, leaving no bad effects. Since the late intensely cold term many live buds have been found on peach trees in localities particularly exposed to cold.

The *Herald* foretells a first-rate fruit season for the St. Joseph fruit region.

The Hibler Murder Trial.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 6.—To-day the defence in the Hibler murder trial commenced. Several witnesses testified to the prisoner's temperate habits and kind treatment of his wife. Further testimony of this character will be introduced to-morrow, when the defence will rest their case. Dr. Myers, who was a witness for the State, will give evidence to-morrow on the part of the defence. The argument in the case will be commenced in a day or two. The Court has not yet decided upon receiving the murdered woman's dying statement. The court-room continues to be crowded.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Gathering of the Law-Makers of the State.

And the Marshalling of the Noble Army of Office-Seekers.

Gossip About the Organization of the Assembly.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 6.—The Constitution provides that "the Senate shall choose a temporary President to preside when the Lieutenant Governor shall not attend as President, or shall act as Governor." In obedience to this command, the Senate will elect the temporary President at the beginning of the session, and he will succeed to the Lieutenant Governorship when General Beveridge becomes Governor. It so happens that nearly all the candidates have been elected for two years, and the question arises if one of them can be elected to the Presidency, which is the same as Lieutenant Governor, for the four years' term of the latter. Some contend that it should be a four years' man to avoid a possible interregnum, while the "two years" men argue that the Senate can elect somebody else two years from now. This all comes from gentlemen running for offices they do not intend to fill. Early is here and working. Hampton and Donahue have appeared on the horizon as candidates, and Short, Burns, and Gager are yet in the field.

About one-half of the members are on the ground, including Governors Dougherty and Beveridge. Governor Oglesby will arrive in the morning. Of the Cook County delegation five have appeared, Reynolds, Bradwell, Oleson, Washburn, and Dolton. The Republican Senators held an informal caucus to-night, but nothing was done except to adjourn until to-morrow evening, when all the caucuses will be held.

There is a disposition among Senators to postpone the election of a President as long as possible, to give the candidates an opportunity to exhibit their qualifications. Early would be elected to-morrow, but it would be hazardous to predict his success two weeks hence. Hager is vanishing out of sight, and Short's chances are gloomy. Burns may develop some strength when he arrives. Hampton will be on the track to-morrow. If he sees no chance for himself, he will resign in favor of Early.

The opposition will, probably, vote for Starne.

There is no change in the House offices. Cullom will be Speaker, and Shepard Clerk. The opposition will probably vote for Newton B. Casey, of Pulaski, for Speaker.

It will be necessary to increase the number of Senate Committees so as to give one to each Republican member. There were twenty-nine Standing Committees in the last Senate, including Apportionment, for which there will be no necessity this time. There are thirty-two Republican Senators, which would make four new Committees necessary to satisfy the ambition of all. Railroads and Warehouses, which were one before, will be divided, so as to make two, and probably a Committee on Judicial Department, or something like it, will be made to take charge of the Judicial Apportionment of the State. It will not be difficult to devise two more on some subject or other to meet the emergency. Waite, of Cook, desires the Judiciary. Sanford would also like it, but will fall back on Railroads, if necessary. Williamson is reported to be after Warehouses, Donahue after Municipalities, and Nicholson will strive for Agriculture, his old Committee. Early takes kindly to Insurance, where he had experience last session and Hampton, for the same reason, will expect, and probably get, Printing. Upton will be apt to get the Judicial Department, but would prefer the Judiciary and may head Waite for that, he being regarded one of the best, if not the best, lawyer in the Senate. Baldwin's experience as President of the State Board of Charities entitles him to Charitable Institutions, which will be conceeded to him.

The House Committees are discussed quite feely. Mr. Cullom seems inclined to tender the Judiciary to Hay or Bushnell, but Shaw's friends demand that it shall be given to him. The latter say it would not be equitable to give the Speakership and the next best place in the House to Springfield; that it would look too much like a Springfield arrangement, and so forth. Personally, Shaw is willing to doff his hat to Mr. Hay's age and experience, but keeps on his chapeau in the presence of any other lawyer in the house. If Hay does not accept the place, and Mr. Hay's ambition in that direction is not overweening, Shaw will expect it, and his friends demand it. Shaw can hardly make the race for the Speakership at this late hour, and, though he has not formally hauled off, he has virtually abandoned the contest. Rountree, of Cook, is looking for Municipalities. Bradwell desires to exercise his legal powers on the Judiciary or Judicial Department, and the remainder of the Cook County delegation are prepared to serve at the head of other committees. Chicago will get two or three Chairmanships, perhaps.

The Secretaryship of the Senate lies between Griggs, of Rockford, and Parker, of Marshall, with Griggs a little ahead. There are six candidates for Sergeant-at-Arms, Moore, of Kane, leading by several lengths. Sam. Shepard has no competitor for the Clerkship. There are six candidates for Door-keeper, all running about even. One of them is an ex-member, but ex-members do not seem to be in favor as candidates for subordinate offices, the members imagining, perhaps, that it is derogatory to their own dignity; dignity being a commodity of which new members have naturally a large supply.

The Hon. John Stillwell, of Livingston County, is here seeking the appointment of Railroad Commissioner. He makes no bones of it. He says plainly that he is a candidate, and is going to get the place if possible. Mr. Stillwell was a member of the last House, and Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, where he cut down the bills with ability. He was also on the Railroad and Warehouse Committee, of which he was a shrewd and industrious member. He is a banker, and reputed to be immensely wealthy. He comes backed by a large number of gentlemen, and will make it lively for Van Dorsten. He claims to be supported by the Hon. Charles B. Farwell, Assessor Irwin, the Hon. James P. Root, and the Chicago "boys" generally. This may help him if Governor Beveridge has the appointment, but won't go far with Governor Oglesby. The weak point in his case is that he lives in the county adjoining McLean, the home of Mr. Morgan, and unless Morgan is removed—which is not impossible—that will be urged very strongly against him. David Linegar, of Cairo; Colonel Guinness, of Danville; P. A. Hall, S. H. McCrea, and J. J. Richards, of Chicago; Senator Kerr, of Peoria, and many others from all over the State are reported to be in the field. The contest for the places promises to be quite exciting.

STOKES.

He is Sentenced to be Hanged on Feb. 28.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Stokes was in the Oyer and Terminer Court this morning to receive his sentence. Tremain, his counsel, made an address in relation to the bill of exceptions to the Judge's rulings, which he proposed to offer. The prisoner was then asked what he had to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him. Stokes thereupon said that he had not violated the laws intentionally; that the testimony upon which he was convicted was manufactured and perjured. Judge Boardman then, in a feeling address, in which he alluded to the prisoner's youth and social surroundings, sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on Friday, the 28th of February next, being the shortest time that could be legally allowed the convicted man. Stokes' counsel were in consultation last evening. They were greatly surprised at the verdict, and expressed their purpose of applying at once for a stay of the proceedings.

Ultimately, if possible, his counsel will seek another trial. It seems that the lawyers regard the newspaper and public clamor about the prevalence of murderou as partly responsible for the adverse verdict. They should have deferred the trial of the case at this time but for the demands of the prisoner and his relatives.

Western River News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 6.—The river has risen six feet in twenty-four hours and another heavy rise is coming. The fields of ice running heavy. The steam ferry, out from the Kentucky shore over an hour and not half way across, was carried out of sight around the bend below the city. Four men in a skiff are now out in the ice for several hours and in great danger. The steamers LeClair and Commercial, sunk in shallow water a few days ago, will probably be entirely lost by the next coming rise. Three hundred feet of the transfer track of the St. Louis, Evansville & Nashville Railroad were destroyed by the ice. It will be replaced immediately when needed by the lower stage of water.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—The rapid rise in the river caused the shore ice to move last night, tearing loose about 100 coal boats, barges, and flats, and causing more damage than the last break-up.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 6.—Ice is still running pretty heavy, but too soft to do any damage. The gorge along shore has broken and several coal boats and barges passed down yesterday. The Ben Franklin will leave for Cincinnati this afternoon. The Houston will leave for New Orleans to-morrow. The coal flats at Pumplain Patch sustained no damage.

NEW ALBANY, Jan. 6.—The river has fallen a foot since Saturday, leaving the wharf boats Reames and Hurley and the ferry-boat McHenry on shore. Heavy snow-fall last night.

IRONTON, Ohio, Jan. 6.—The Addison ice-gorge made its appearance here on Saturday evening, but did no damage. The river is full of floating ice, averaging ten inches thick, and has risen 18 feet.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 6.—Despatches from Paducah, Ky., report heavy ice passing there this morning, indicating a break of the main gorge about the Cumberland.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—Advices from up the river convey intelligence that the river is full of heavy shore ice, which is doing much damage. It is estimated that hundreds of crafts, consisting of skiffs, rafts, and empty coal-barges have floated past the landing to-day. Six empty coal barges at Cincinnati are damaged seriously by the ice. Two have been sunk, one of which contained 8,000 bushels of coal. It was rumored that Eriam Craig had sixteen empty coal barges carried down the river from here, and Thomas Dodsworth one loaded coal barge.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Jan. 6.—The House held an afternoon session, but the Committees have not yet been appointed. They will be, however, some time to-morrow. Speaker Crosswell has not yet settled anything definitely, and nothing is known. The indications are, however, that Henry A. Shaw, of Eaton Rapids, a lawyer of considerable ability, and many years ago Speaker of the House, will be Chairman of the Judiciary Committee; Colonel Claudius B. Grant, of Ann Arbor, Regent of the University, and formerly of the Twentieth Regiment Michigan Volunteers, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. Shaw and Grant were candidates for the Speakership against Crosswell the present session. John J. Speed, a young lawyer of Detroit, will probably be Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Corporations. William H. Withington, of Jackson, Colonel of the famous Seventeenth Michigan Infantry, which captured a rebel brigade in the battle of South Mountain, immediately on its arrival at the front, will undoubtedly be Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Governor Bagley has appointed Master Herbert W. Yeomans, of Detroit, his Special Messenger.

He has also passed his first pardon to Mary Jackson, convicted of perjury and sent to the Detroit House of Correction from Kent County, eighteen months ago.

Speaker Crosswell has appointed Charles Wells, of Lenawee County, son of a soldier killed in the army, Special Messenger. Wm. Tomlinson, a negro, of Detroit, has been appointed keeper of the House cloak-room, the first negro appointed; Lewis M. Miller, Macomb County, Assistant Controlling Clerk; Samuel Cook, Jackson, Journal Clerk; Henry W. Walker, Lansing, Reading Clerk; Frank H. Converse, Lansing, Clerk's Messenger.

Lieutenant Ben. B. Baker, of Lansing, formerly of the Twelfth Michigan, wounded at Antietam, was elected Legislative Postmaster.

The Senate met this evening, and adjourned without transacting any business. Lieutenant Governor Holt was absent.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 6.—Both Houses of the General Assembly convened at 12 o'clock today. Senator Clayton, brother of the United States Senater, was made President *pro tem.*, of the Senate, and W. Tankersly Speaker of the House.

The Republican caucus nominees of both Houses were elected throughout.

Both Houses met in Joint Convention this evening, and canvassed the votes for Governor. Elisha Baxter was declared to be elected as Governor, and he came forward and was sworn in by the Chief Justice. He delivered a short inaugural address, very conservative in tone, which was well received by all parties.

The canvass of the vote for other State officers by the Senate is being made to-night.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 6.—In the Senate, this morning, bills were introduced to amend the law giving a remedy for libel, so as to include slander; to amend the criminal code so as to make it the duties of juries, in case a plea of insanity is made, to return in their verdict, first, whether or noe insanity existed at the time of the commission of the offence, and second, whether it was emotional or otherwise; in the first case, the defendant is to be confined in a lunatic asylum for the full time he would have been imprisoned under a verdict of "guilty;" to provide that the written request of twenty-five tax-payers of a township shall be sufficient to authorize proceedings under the Boesel Railroad law.

In the House, this afternoon, a resolution was offered for the appointment of a Special Committee to report some plan that shall prevent the locking up of public moneys in county treasuries, and to cause the relaxation of the money market for the greater portion of the year.

The House bill to confer on building and loan associations, organized under the act of 1867, the same powers as societies organized under the law of 1868.

In the Senate, Hon. Allen T. Brinsmade, of Cleveland, was elected President *pro tem.*

A call was introduced to repeal that part of Section 73 of the Criminal Code, passed last year, to allow prosecuting attorneys to be present at sessions of Grand Juries.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 6.—The Tennessee Legislature convened at the Capitol to-day, with a quorum in both branches. Neither organized.

In the Senate, seven candidates for Speaker were nominated, and 21 ballots had without a choice.

In the House five candidates for Speaker were nominated, and four ballots had. The fourth ballot resulted: For Trousdall, Democrat, 23; Hauk, Republican, 25; scattering, 19. The latter vote represents the Independents. There were six absentees. It is probable that the House will elect an Independent, and the Senate a Democrat. The contest to-day seemed to be a skirmish for position.

Love, Jealousy, and Murder.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 6.—A terrible tragedy occurred at the village of Cedar City, situated on Cedar River, in Black Hawk County, during the morning session of school. Immediately after recess, a girl named Elmira Stickley, in a supposed fit of jealousy, shot her teacher, Byron Wright, a young man 22 years old, through the head. She was followed by Richard George, a German, who fired at Wright, the ball taking effect in the temple. The girl alleges Wright attempted her ruin, but it is thought this accusation is unfounded, as the girl's family bears a fearful reputation, "Old Mother Stickly," as she is called, being a desperate character. Mother, daughter, and George are all under arrest. To-night Wright was still alive, but it is thought by his physicians to be sinking fast. The greatest excitement prevails, the public feeling siding with Wright, who was an exemplary young man, respected by all who knew him. The motives of the girl and her paramour in shooting him are a complete mystery.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Jan. 6.—A murder was committed at Cedar Falls this morning, by a German girl, who shot a man named Wright. It seems a friend of the girl was jealous of Wright, and when Wright came into breakfast the girl shot him in the head. He tried to escape through the window, and got out partly, when the girl's friend shot Wright again, both balls taking effect in the head. He lived until this afternoon, when he died. The Mayor, soon after the shooting, had the girl and her mother and their companion arrested.

San Francisco Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—Detective Lee has gone East for the purpose of arresting Arnold and others connected with the diamond swindle.

Suits were commenced to-day to oust J. J. Marks and Jasper O'Farrel, Harbor Commissioners, for alleged participation in the extensive harbor frauds. Marks and his son were indicted by the Grand Jury, but have not been arrested.

George Thistle, accused of libeling Laura D. Fair, surrendered himself to custody to-day.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

The Victim a Swede Who Sought to Rescue a Young Companion from a Crowd of West Side Roughs.

Some of the Difficulties Experienced in Acquiring Information at the Scene of the Crime.

No Clue to the Whereabouts of the Murderer or His Companions.

A cold-blooded murder was committed near the intersection of Hunt and Elizabeth streets, West Division, about 6 o'clock last evening. The startling announcement will cause a more than ordinary shock to the public nerves after the many peaceful and unexciting weeks through which the city has passed. The entire correctness of the following brief story of the tragedy cannot be vouched for, but it is the only account of it which THE TRIBUNE reporter could get after a painstaking search in the locality where the crime was committed, which is one of the worst quarters of the city. About 6 o'clock two Swedes, named Lars Gustave Larson and Carl Isaacson, the former a man of about 29 years of age and the latter a youth of 16 or 18, were passing near the corner of the streets mentioned above. A crowd of boys and young men, representatives of all that is lawless and vile in the section in which they live, were collected at that point, ripe for any mischievous enterprise which might present itself. They occupied nearly the whole of the sidewalk, leaving only room enough for one person to pass at a time. As Larson and his young companion came along the assembled roughs saw at a glance that they were inoffensive persons, who would put up with indignity rather than resent it by quarrelling, and it appears that they determined to have some sport with them. Larson walked ahead of Isaacson over the narrow pathway left on the sidewalk. The roughs allowed him to go by unmolested, but stopped his young companion, and pushed him about from one to another, while some of them threw snowballs at him, and others knocked off his cap and otherwise abused him. Larson, as soon as he became aware of the difficulties which beset Isaacson, ran back to his assistance, and ordered the tormentors to desist. They obeyed, but only to attack him in a similar manner. While he was endeavoring to extricate himself from the crowd of ruffians, who were abusing him with much greater severity than they had Isaacson, owing to his size and the part he had taken in their amusement, he was stabbed in the left breast, close to the heart, with a dirk-knife. In less than a minute after the deed had been committed all his assailants were hidden from view. They disappeared as if by magic into the alleys and holes with which the neighborhood abounds. The news of Larson's fate reached the ears of his relatives, who live at No. 275 West Erie street, within a block of the spot where the quarrel took place, and several of them went to his aid. He was found to be unconscious, and before he reached his house he was dead. This is all the information that our reporter could learn from persons whom he met at the scene of the murder. The police, it seems, were not informed of the assassination until one hour afterward, when it was almost impossible to get at any facts whatever or find a clue to the perpetrators. It is almost certain, however, that the crowd which fell upon the two Swedes was composed mainly of boys and young men residing on Hunt street, which has long borne a bad reputation. It is a short thoroughfare running east and west between Rucker and Elizabeth streets, one block north of Indiana. The houses fronting on it are old and filthy, and are inhabited by a depraved class of people. The children are brought up in ignorance and crime, and taught to look upon a policeman as an enemy to be injured whenever an opportunity presents itself. Robberies have been very frequent within the limits of the street, but the perpetrators were always shielded, and arrests seldom or never made. THE TRIBUNE reporter found Hunt street filled with a crowd of excited men, women, and children, at a late hour last night, all of whom claimed to be entirely ignorant of the circumstances attending the crime. Their looks and actions gave the lie to their words, however, and impressed the stranger with the idea that every family on the street was represented in the crowd which contained Larson's murderer. They seemed particularly averse to having it stated in the newspapers that any of the quiet and peaceable boys of Hunt street were concerned in the disturbance. According to their statements, a more orderly set of juveniles never lived in this or any other city. Previous to the reporter's advent in Hunt street, Sergeant James Garrity had endeavored to get some information that would lead to the arrest of the guilty parties. He met with opposition on every side, and was compelled to make two arrests before he could perform his duty. If any person was seen in conversation with him a crowd immediately collected and warned the person not to speak too freely, or it would be worse for him. Several officers were employed looking for the members of the gang during the night, but up to a late hour no important arrests had been made.

ILLINOIS FRUIT FIELDS.

Statistics of Fruit-Shipments for 1872--Canning and Preserving Establishments--Sweet Potatoes.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

COBDEN, Ill., Jan. 6.—Through the kindness of S. C. Spaulding, Esq., the agent of the Illinois Central Railroad at this station, I am able to give you some interesting statistics as to the fruit-shipments for 1872. The principal items are these:

Strawberries	373,408 qts., or	8,544 bu
Other berries	52,806 qts., or	1,653 bu
Cherries	14,400 qts., or	450 bu
Apples		22,885 bu
Peaches	139,189 bxs., or	46,396 bu
Pears	18,576 bxs., or	6,195 bu
Tomatoes	38,188 bxs., or	12,706 bu
Grapes	10,110 lbs.	

From Anna Station, a few miles below, there was shipped the last year about 3,000 barrels of apples, 10,000 bushels of peaches, some 8,500 crates of berries, and over 22,000 pounds of pie-plant.

Dongola Station shipped 3,200 barrels of apples.

In addition to the number of bushels of peaches shipped from Cobden should be added 7,000 bushels canned at the establishment of Messrs. Colledge & Wells; they also put up some 2,000 cans of berries. This firm intend, the next season, to employ 400 hands, and to put up 4,000 cans of fruit daily. Such was their success the last season that their losses were only about 100 cans. Their building and apparatus cost nearly $20,000. Unable to commence with the early season last year, the sum total of fruit canned was very small compared to what will be produced the coming season.

There should also be added 8,000 bushels of apples purchased by the Alden Fruit Preserving Company. This establishment employed about 80 hands,—two sets, of 40 each,—running their machinery day and night, working up about 400 bushels of apples each twenty-four hours. Peaches, pears, tomatoes, etc., are preserved by the same process. The Company have a capital of $25,000. As an evidence of the expenditures necessary to get this enterprise into active operation, it may be mentioned that the cistern built for the use of the factory and its steam-boilers is 24 feet deep and 20 feet in diameter, requiring 22,000 bricks and 40 barrels of water-lime in its construction. The usefulness of this factory will be fully tested the next season, in the purchase and preservation of an almost unlimited amount of apples, peaches, pears, berries, etc., etc.

These canning and preserving processes will add materially to the advantages of this section another season, as the producers of fruit will find a home-market for large quantities too ripe for distant transportation.

In addition to these fruit statements, perhaps a few sweet potato items may be interesting to your readers. From Anna Station nearly 5,000 barrels were shipped; from Dongola, 5,000 barrels; Cobden sent only 417 barrels; but, there are now in the extensive cellars of Tenbrook Pierce, Esq., 3,500 bushels! This gentleman has for many years past been engaged in the cultivation and winter-keeping of sweet potatoes, and he finds little difficulty in bringing them through the winter as plump and fresh as when harvested, and realizing such prices as will pay him for all the extra care in furnishing the spring markets with a much desired luxury. Mr. Pierce raised the last season a crop of 25 acres.

Of some of the successful fruit-culturists in this section, a few facts and figures will be given in my next.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., Jan. 6.—A fire broke out here at 1 o'clock this morning, in a double frame tenement house on Washington street, and thereby turning four families out in the cold. The loss on the buildings is about $5,000, and on the furniture $2,000. One of the buildings was owned by a gentleman at Moline, Ill.; the other by Mr. Hinsdale, of this city.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 6.—The Town of Carlisle, Ky., on the Maysville & Lexington Railroad, was nearly destroyed by fire on Saturday. The fire broke out in the Masonic Block, destroying F. M. Peale & Co.'s dry goods store, Spencer & Campbell's grocery, John M. Dallas' saddle shop, Thomas Clark's shoe store, the residence and store of James Mann, further down the street, and four other buildings occupied as stores and residences were entirely consumed. The flames then caught the residence of H. M. Hitt, on the opposite side of the street, burning it and five other buildings, stores and residences adjoining. The loss is estimated at $65,000 to $70,000, on which there was very little insurance. The town is poorly supplied with fire apparatus, and although a line of buckets was formed, and every effort was made to prevent the fire spreading, it could not be stopped until the best part of the town was in ruins. The Carlisle *Mercury*, a weekly paper, occupied the third story of one of the buildings burned. Individual losses and insurance, as far as ascertained, are: H. Picker, $12,000; insured for $800; F. P. Peale & Co., loss from $8,000 to $10,000; A. Wallenstein, $500; Mann & Kennedy, $7,000; James L. Stilt, $500; the *Mercury* printing office, $3,000; uninsured; Mr. Anderson, $1,000; John M. Chives, $1,000; O. M. Stilt, store room, $5,000; Masonic Hall, furniture, $1,000; Campbell & Spencer, $3,000; John M. Dallas, saddler, $2,000; Thomas Clark, dwelling and shoe store, $5,000. Other losses of dwellings and stables, between $12,000 and $15,000. Most of the above are partially covered by insurance, the Ætna, Andes, and North American being the losers.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—The organ factory of George Wood & Co., in Cambridge, was damaged by fire last night, to the extent of $25,000.

Farmers' Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PONTIAC, Ill., Jan. 6.—A Convention of farmers and others interested in obtaining a reduction of freights and passenger rates of toll on the several railroads of this State are in session now at Pontiac. The following towns in Livingston County were represented: Dwight, Pontiac, Broughton, Nevada, Odell, Sannemin, Owego, Rook's Creek, Union, Reki, Sullivan, Forrest, Esmer, Charlotte, Nebraska, Round Grove, Waldo, Chatsworth, Germantown, Eppard's Point. Speeches were made by many of the prominent farmers of the county, and delegates chosen to attend the Farmers' Convention, to be held at Bloomington, Jan. 16, 1873. A unanimous and harmonious feeling is being manifest in all actions so far taken.

One fatal case of small-pox was reported yesterday, in Peoria.

DIED.

CROCKETT—In this city, at 1:30 a. m. Monday, Jan. 6, Francis Crockett, builder.

Funeral from residence, No. 55 Twenty-fourth-st., Wednesday, 8th, at 11 o'clock a. m. Friends of family invited to attend without further notice. Contractors and builders and Masonic fraternity invited to attend.

LINN—At his residence, 454 Michigan-av., on the 6th inst., M. G. Linn, aged 51 years.

Funeral Wednesday, at 1 p. m., by carriages to Oakwood Cemetery.

☞ Terre Haute papers please copy.

CHADDOCK—Jan. 5, 1873, E. Chaddock, of diphtheria, aged 55 years.

Funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. M. Bell, No. 227 West Randolph-st., Tuesday, Jan. 7, at 12 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

FENSOM—Saturday night, Jan. 4, 1873, of inflammation of the lungs, Robert, only son of Robert and Harriet C. Fensom, aged 1 year and 9 months.

PURINGTON—In Evanston, Sunday, the 5th inst., Miss Abby L. Purington, aged 46 years.

Funeral Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, George E. Purrington, at Evanston. Interment at Graceland. The friends of the family desiring to attend the funeral, can take the train from Chicago, leaving the Northwestern Railroad Depot at 11:45 a. m., and return at 3 o'clock p. m.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, (ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1856).
Office and Salesrooms,
Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,
West Side, between Madison and Washington-sts.
Will hold Weekly Sales throughout the season.
Mondays—Real Estate. Tuesdays—Boots and Shoes. Wednesdays—Horses, Carriages, and Harness. Thursdays—Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, &c. Saturdays—Household Goods and General Merchandise.
Cash advanced on receipt of Merchandise. Consignments solicited.

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 7, at 9:30 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Horses, Buggies, Cutters and Harness
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock, at 25, 27, 29 and 31 West Washington-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

100 Chests Tea,
15 Packages Granite Ware,
AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

2,000 lbs. White Lead
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,
Custom-Made Clothing, Shirts, Drawers, Etc.
On THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at 9½ o'clock.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

1,500 Volumes Miscellaneous Books
AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
OUR REGULAR TUESDAY'S AUCTION SALE
WILL COMPRISE
Custom-Made Clothing,
Army Clothing, Underwear,
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
A fine line of the above will be sold Jan. 7, at 9½ a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

24 Bishop Court.
The entire contents of 16 Rooms, Parlor, Library, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Ice Chest, China, Glass, and Silver Ware, Mirrors, Cook and Parlor Stoves, Gas Fixtures, a Gilbert Piano, &c., &c.,
On Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock.
Take Madison-st. cars; get off at 521 Madison-st.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

390 CASES ASSORTED
Boots and Shoes
Will be offered at our regular Wednesday Auction Sale, Jan. 8, at 9 1-2 a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.
TEAS
AT AUCTION.
IMPORTANT SALES OF TEAS. L. M. HOFFMAN SON & CO. will sell on
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1873, at 11 o'clock,
At Roberts' Salesroom, Nos. 97 and 99 Water-st., New York.
By order of the importer, 12,000 packages choice New Season Teas, comprising invoices of Green Teas, Oolongs, Souchongs, and Japans.
Catalogues and samples will be ready at the office of the auctioneer on and after the 3d of January, and at the salesroom two days previous to sale.